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BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY Collection of Church Rusic;

BEING A SELECTION OF THE MOST APPROVED

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES;

TOGETHER WITH MANY BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKS OF

HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN, AND OTHER EMINENT MODERN COMPOSERS.

HARMONIZED FOR THREE AND FOUR VOICES, WITH A FIGURED BASE FOR THE ORGAN OR PIANO FORTE.

Assembled men, to the deep Organ join The long-resounding voice, off breaking clear, At solemn pauses, through the swelling Base; And, as each minging flame increases each, In one united ardour rise, to Heaven!"—Thomson.

Fourth Edition, with additions, and improvements.

PUBLISHED BY RICHARDSON AND LORD, No. 133 WASHINGTON-STREET.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1825, and in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Joseph 1 Ewis, Secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society, of the said District, has deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music; being a selection of the most approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes; together with many beautiful extracts from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other eminent modern composers. Harmonized for three and four voices, with a figured Base for the organ or piano forte.

Assembled men, to the deep Organ join The long-resounding voice, oft breaking clear, At solemn pauses, through the swelling Base; And, as each mingling flame increases each, In one united ardour rise to Heaven!"-Thomson.

Fourth Edition with additions and improvements? In conformity to the Art of the Congress of the United States. entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to an Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the henefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching Historical and other Prints,"

> JOHN W DAVIS, Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

W.M. Production.

PREFACE.

THE HANDEL and HAYDN Society, having been instituted for the purpose of improving the style of Church Music, have feit it their duty to keep two objects continually in view; the first to acquire and diffuse that style and taste in performance, without which even the most exquisite compositions lose their effect; the second, what was indeed a necessary pre-requisite, to furnish the public with a selection of the most approved and useful compositions, from both ancient and modern authors.

With regard to the first of these objects, they reflect with great pleasure upon the success which has attended their efforts. A visible improvement has taken place in the style of singing, and consequently in the taste of the community. Not only the practice but the science and theory, have been the objects of great attention; the increase of patronage has been commensurate with the increase of knowledge and fondness for the art; and the various collections of psalmody, and the number of editions to which some of them have passed, are sure and certain indications of increasing refinement in the public taste.

These favourable appearances have animated the exertions of the Society, with regard to what they have mentioned as the second object of their attention. It is obvious that no collection of Sacred Music, can be so extensively useful in this country, as one of Psalmody. The only question which can arise therefore, is with respect to the peculiar advantages to be derived from that which is now presented to the public.

The Handel and Haydn Society have certainly no disposition to detract from the merits of the respectable collections which are now in use; and they wish to avoid any appearance of depreciating the efforts of those whom they consider as fellow-labourers for the promotion of a common benefit. They are highly gratified with the improvement in the selection and performance of Psalmody, which has, within the last few years, been made in the American Churches. But while much attention has been bestowed upon the selection of appropriate Melodies, it is evident that a correspondent attention has not been paid to correct Harmony. To remedy this defect, has been the special object of the Society in the present work.

Many of the oldest and best Psalm Tunes, as they were originally composed, were simple melodies; and as the practice of singing meter psalms in public worship was only allowed, not enjoined in England, and was confined to the parish churches, it was not much attended to by the principal masters, who were chiefly engaged in the composition of Cathedral Music. When therefore the other parts were added to these simple melodies, metre psalmody being considered of minor importance, the harmonies were mostly added by inferior composers. And even when the harmonies were original parts of the composition, a beautiful air might be composed without any of that science which was necessary to direct with propriety the subordinate parts.

Of late years however, a great change has taken place in the public sentiment with regard to the importance of psalmody, and this has of course called the attention of the most eminent masters in England to the subject. Several of them have been recently employed in harmonizing anew, many of the old standard airs, and also in selecting and adapting movements from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other great masters, whose mighty talents have been displayed and acknowledged throughout Europe.

The Society are fully aware of the cautious delicacy with which variations should be admitted into tunes, that by long use have become familiar and by the power of association with holy purposes have been in some measure sanctified. They have been careful therefore to retain in general, the airs of the several tunes unaltered; but as the longest usage cannot reconcile science and correct taste with false harmony, it has been found indispensably necessary to introduce changes into the accompanying parts. The leading part, however, being unaltered, the change will not be such as to shock even the most accustomed ear; while the increased richness of the harmony cannot fail to increase the delight of every lover of Sacred Music.

A method of indicating the precise time in which any piece of music should be performed, has long been considered a desideratum. The terms Adagio, Largo, Andante, Allegro, and others, commonly used to denote the time of music, are very indefinite. The proportions which they bear one to another are undecided; composers, as to this point differing from one another, and sometimes being inconsistent with themselves. And even if the proportions were decided, the actual degree of velocity denoted by any one of the terms would yet remain undetermined.

Malcolm in his Treatise of Music, published in 1721, describes a machine invented by M. Loulie, a French musician, for the purpose of measuring time by means of a Pendulum: and Rousseau in his Dictionary speaks of a similar instrument, called a Chronometer, which appeared about 1750. But the machine most recently invented, and which now deservedly possesses the greatest celebrity, is Maelzel's Metronome, or Musical Time-Keeper.

"The object of this invention is two-fold: 1st. It affords to the composers of every country the means of indicating, in a simple and decisive manner, the degree of quickness with which their works are to be executed. 2ndly, it accustoms the young practitioner to a correct

PREFACE.

observance of time, which it beats with unerring precision, and according to any velocity required, during the whole performance."* Many of the most respectable composers in Europe, now mark their compositions, by this Metronome, and within a few years it has been employed in several publications of Sacred Music.

To those patrons of the following work, who possess Maelzel's Metronome, it will be sufficient to say, that the time is marked at the commencement of every tune, with a view to the use of that instrument. This notation of the time, however, will not be without its use to such as do not possess the Metronome.

The degrees marked on the Metronomic Scale, denote the number of vibrations performed by the Pendulum in one minute: hence if a tune be marked 80, or 80, &c. the meaning is, that it is to be sung at the rate of 80 crotchets, or quavers, &c. per minute; in which case we have only to adjust the sliding gauge of the Metronome to the 80th degree of the scale, and the Pendulum will then perform 80 vibrations in a minute, or one vibration for every crotchet, or quaver, &c. Old Hundred, for example is marked 60, and of course is to be sung at the rate of 60 crotchets per minute, or one crotchet per second. In this tune there are 32 minims, equal to 64 crotchets:—allowing a pause of half a measure at the end of each line, which is in general a good rule, the time requisite for the performance of the tune will be 70 seconds. It is evident therefore, that the exact time of any tune marked for the Metronome may be determined by the aid of a stop-watch, with a second-hand.

The Society would not have it inferred that a tune ought, on all occasions, to be performed in the exact time here marked: for the time should necessarily be slower, when singing is performed by a congregation, than when it is performed by a choir; and not so slow in the chamber, as in the church; and "Church Tunes, which are to be performed with a great variety of Hymns and Psalms, will require often very different movements."

In the general selection of the music and arrangement of the harmony, the Society are happy in acknowledging their obligations to Mr. Lowell Mason, one of their members, a gentleman whose musical science is highly honorable to American talent.

The Society are far from thinking, that with all their care and advantages, they have produced a perfect work. Imperfection is the characteristic of every human effort; and works of this nature especially will approach the ideal standard, only by a slow and gradual approximation. They indulge the hope, however, that, in presenting to the public the following collection of Church Music, they contribute something towards the promotion of correct taste, and the improvement of an interesting and a delightful part of PUBLIC WORSHIP.

^{*}Jones' History of Music.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

THE Boston Handel and Haydn Society, in preparing a fourth edition of their Church Music, have endeavoured to take a middle course between the two extremes, of sacrificing all improvement on the one hand, for the sake of uniformity, and of causing inconvenience and uncertainty on the other, by too great a deviation from the previous copy. With the exception of a very few tunes, the harmony of this will be found to correspond with that of the third edition.

The present edition is enriched by about forty psalm and hymn tunes, hitherto unknown in this country, most of which are in the true Church Style. Several have been selected and arranged from the ancient Gregorian Chants, by Mr. L. Mason, expressly for this work. These venerable melodies have never before appeared in a Metrical form. Others have been taken from recent valuable German publications, and adapted to the Metres of English Psalmody, by the same gentleman. These are all admirably calculated for devotional purposes, and cannot fail to be highly acceptable to the lovers of Sacred Music.

Several new anthems and set pieces, will also be found in the present edition, which have recently been received from Europe.

To prevent an injudicious use of much excellent, though delicate and difficult music contained in the work, the names of such tunes only as may be easily performed, and may with propriety be introduced into public worship, have been inserted in the Metrical Index.

The Society, grateful for the liberal patronage which they have already received, assure the public, that no future exertions on their part shall be wanting, to elevate the standard of taste, and to improve the style of performance of Church Music.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

OF THE STAFF.

MUSIC is written upon five parallel lines, with their intermediate spaces. These lines and spaces are called a STAFF, and are counted upwards, from the lowest.

Lines.	5	Spaces.	(4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

Every line or space is called a degree: thus the Staff includes nine degrees, viz. five lines and four spaces. When more than nine degrees are wanted, the spaces below and above are used; and if a still greater compass is required, LEGER LINES are added either below or above the staff.

EXAMPLE. Leger Lines above. Leger Lines below.

The distance between any two degrees of the Staff is called an Interval: as from the first line to the first space, or from the first to the second line, &c.

OF THE REPRESENTATION OF MUSICAL SOUNDS UPON THE STAFF AND CLEFS.

There are seven original sounds in music, and these are named | *This Clef is sometimes used upon from the first seven letters of the alphabet: viz. A, B, C, D, E, F and the third and fourth line of the Staff.

G. These letters representing the seven musical sounds are affixed to the several degrees of the staff in regular order: thus, for example, if A be on the first space, B will be on the second line, (the next degree above) C on the second space, &c.

Their application to the Staff is determined by a character called a

CLEF.

There are three Clefs: viz. the Base, or F Clef; the Tenor, or C Clef; and the Treble, or G Clef. The Base Clef always denotes F, is placed upon the fourth line of the staff, and is used for the lowest voices of men.

EXAMPLE.



The Tenor Clef always denotes C, and is placed either on the third or fourth line of the Staff.* When placed upon the third line, it is called the Alto, or Counter Tenor Clef, and is used for the highest voices of men.

EXAMPLE.



*This Clef is sometimes used upon the first, second, and fifth, as well as upon the third and fourth line of the Staff.

When placed upon the fourth line, it is called the Tenor Clef, and is used for the middle voices of men.

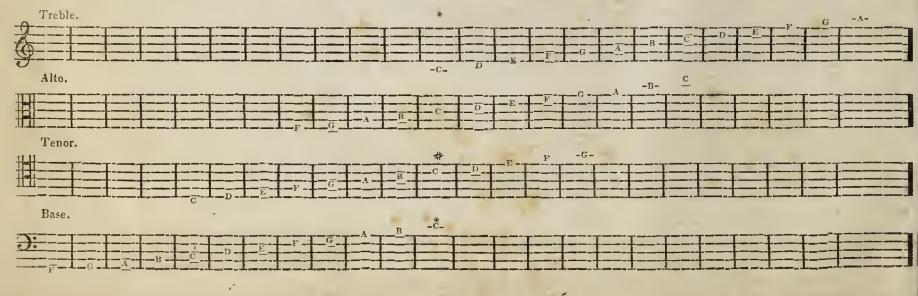
EXAMPLE.

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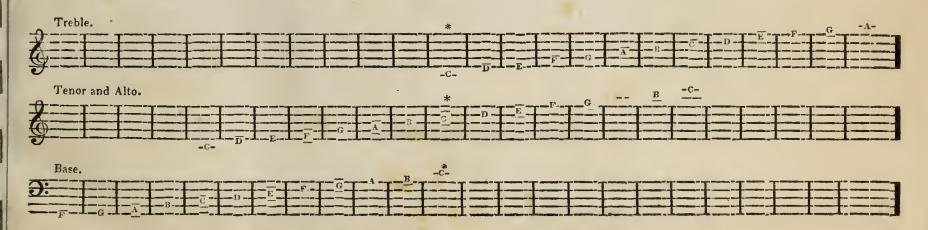
The following Example exhibits at one view the different Clefs with their relative situations:



composer and performer: it is much to be regretted, therefore, that | often in reality a fourth below; and vice versa. its general prevalence in this country has created a sort of necessity

In many late publications, the C Clef has been omitted, and the F || of its admission into the present work. It should be observed, howand G Clefs only have been used; the latter being appropriated to lever, that when the G Clef is used for Tenor or Alto, it denotes G an the Tenor and Alto as well as to the Treble. This indiscriminate octave, or eight notes, lower than when used in its proper place: use of the G Clef, inasmuch as it exhibits the harmony in a false viz. for the Treble. This will explain some apparently forbidden point of light, is certainly calculated to embarrass and mislead both progressions, as those intervals which appear to be a fifth above, are

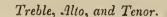
The following example will exhibit, at one view, the Clefs as used in this work, with their relative situations.

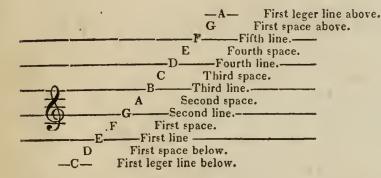


^{*} Unison.

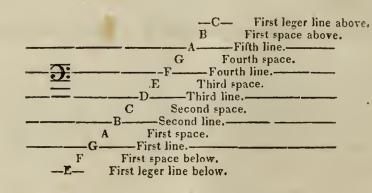
As it is of the greatest importance that the situation of the letters upon the Staff, should be perfectly known, the student is advised to commit to memory, with great care, the following Scale, or,

GAMUT.





Base.



OF NOTES AND RESTS.

Notes are characters written upon the Staff exhibiting the order and duration of the several musical sounds employed in a melody or tune.

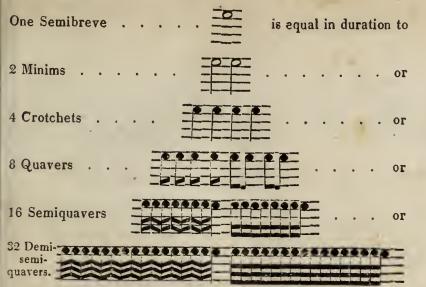
RESTS are marks of silence.

There are six kinds of Notes, and an equal number of Rests in modern use, as follows:

Demisemiquaver.

ı	modern use, as ronows.								
l		Semibreve.	Minim.	Crotchet.	Quaver.	Semiquave			
	Notes								
	Rests			=====	=======================================				
ı) recata								

The proportion which the different notes bear to each other is exhibited in the following table;

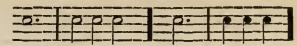


Consequently one Minim is equal in duration to two Crotchets; one Crotchet to two Quavers; one Quaver to two Semiquavers, &c.

The Rests are equal in duration to their corresponding notes: thus a Semibreve Rest is equal to a Semibreve; a Minim Rest is equal to a Minim, &c.

A Dot, after a note or rest, adds one half to its original length: thus, a dotted Semibreve, is equal in duration to three Minims; a dotted Minim to three Crotchets, &c.





A figure 3, placed over or under three notes, signifies that they are to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure: thus, three crotchets, with the figure 3 over or under them, are to be performed in the time of two crotchets without the figure, &c.



A figure six, placed over or under six notes, signifies that they are to be performed in the time of four notes of the same kind without the figure.

OF VARIOUS OTHER MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

A FLAT _____ lowers a note half a tone.

A SHARP raises a note half a tone.

A NATURAL == { restores a note made flat or sharp to its original sound.

Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain are || A Pause, leaves the time of a note or rest to be protracted at the called a SIGNATURE.

Flats, Sharps or Naturals, when placed before a note are called ACCIDENTALS.

A BAR is used to divide the notes into equal measures.

A Double Bar = or = { denotes the end of a strain or movement, or of a line of the poetry.

A Brace shows how many parts belong to a score, or are to be performed together.

A SLUR, or TIE, is drawn over or under so many notes as are to be sung to one syllable.

A Repeat, or shows what part of a tune is to be sung twice.

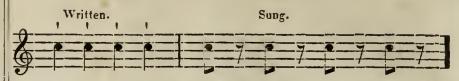
A CRESCENDO signifies a gradual increase of sound.

A DIMINUENDO - signifies a gradual decrease of sound.

pleasure of the performer.

STACCATO MARKS !!!! or · · · are placed over such notes as are to be performed in a short and distinct manner.

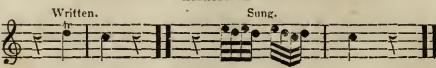
EXAMPLE.



A Direct, = {\frac{1}{244}} \{\text{ is employed at the end of a staff, to show the place of the first note upon the following Staff.}

A SHAKE, is an ornament or grace, brilliant and elegant. It consists of a quick alternate reiteration of the note above, with that over which the character is placed, and usually ends with a turn from the note below.

EXAMPLE.



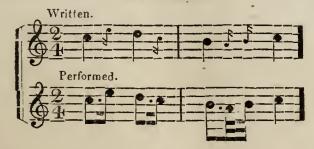
An Appogiature, or Leading Note, is a note of embellishment. Its chief office is to suspend the completion of the subsequent harmony, and thus to soften and smooth the effect of certain Intervals. It bor-A Swell, signifies a gradual increase and decrease of rows its time from the succeeding note and is most frequently half its Iduration. It always occurs on an accented part of a measure.

EXAMPLE.



An After Note is also a note of embellishment. It borrows its time from the preceding note, and always occurs on an unaccented part of a measure.

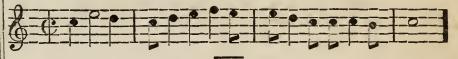
EXAMPLE.



As the insertion of the Appogiature and After Note is a matter of taste, no definite rule can be given for their performance, which must vary according to the expression of the passage. They are usually written in a smaller character than common notes, to show that they do not properly belong to the chord in which they appear; by which means a visible breach of the laws of harmony is avoided.

Syncopated or Driving Notes, are those which commence on an unaccented, and are continued, on an accented, part of a measure.

EXAMPLE.



OF SOLMIZATION.

Solmization, or Solfaine, is the application of certain syllables to musical notes. It enables the young practitioner to utter the sound of a note with fulness and freedom, and assists him to secure a correct intonation. By associating the idea of the several syllables used, with their corresponding sounds, he becomes familiar with the exact relation which one note bears to another, and acquires the power of expressing those notes with ease and certainty.

The syllables usually adopted in Solmization, are either

FA, SOL, LA, FA, SOL, LA, MI; or, Do, RE, MI, FA, SOL, LA, SI.

- * Pronounced Faw, Sol, Law, Faw, Sol, Law, Mee.
- † Pronounced Doe, Rae, Mee, Faw, Sol, Law, See.

In the latter method (Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La. Si) the first six syllables are dependent upon Si, and the situation of this syllable is determined by the Signature according to the following rule:

If the Signature be natural Si is on	В
If the Signature be one flat (Bb) Si is on	`E
If the Signature be two Flats (Bb. and Eb) Si is on	A
If the Signature be three Flate (Bb, Eb, and Ab) Si is on	D
If the Signature be four Flats (Bb, Eb, Ab and Db) Si is	on G
If the Signature be one Sharp (F.) Si is on	F#
If the Signature be two sharps (F*, and C*) Si is on	C#
If the Signature be three Sharps (F#, C#, and G#) Si is o	n G#
If the Signature be four sharps (F#, C, G# and D) Si is	on D#

Si being found—above it are Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, in regular order; below it are La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do.

In the former method (Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La, Mi,) the first six syllables are dependent upon Mi, and the situation of this syllable is determined by the Signature according to the following rule:—

If the Signature be natural Mi is on B	
If the Signature be one Flat (Bb) Mi is on E	
If the Signature be two Flats (Bb, and Eb) Mi is on A	
If the Signature be three Flats (Bb, Eb and Ab) Mi is on D	
If the Signature be four Flats (Bb, Eb, Ab and Db) Miss on G	
If the Signature be one Sharp (F*) Mi is on F*	<u>}-</u>
If the Signature be two Sharps (F#, and C#) Mi is on C#	E-
If the Signature be three Sharps (F#. C# and G#) Mi is on G#	<u>-</u>
If the Signature be four Sharps (Fat, Cat, Gat and Dat) Miss on Dat	

Mi heing found—above it are Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La, in regular order, below it are La, Sol, Fa, La, Sol, Fa,

EXAMPLE.



From mi to fa, and from la to fa; or from si to do, and from mi to fa, are semitones; the rest are whole tones.

To secure a perfect intonation, which is an essential quality of good singing, it often becomes necessary to change the syllables applied to notes that are affected by Accidentals. Various modes of effecting this change have been adopted by the most respectable teachers of vocal Music. Mr. Hastings, author of an able "Dissertation on Musical Taste," and of several other valuable musical publications, observes in his "Musical Reader," page 8, that "in general, when notes are to be raised by Accidentals, the syllables appropriated to them may be altered by adding to their initials the letter i, in imitation of the syllable Mi. When Accidentals are designed to depress or lower sounds, the syllable Fa may be used. Or in other words—when Fa, Sol, &c. are sharped, they may be called Fi, Si, &c. (pronounced Fee and See.) and when Mi is flatted it may be called Fa. When the effect of Naturals is to elevate notes, their appropriated

^{*}This work should be in the hands of every one who is desirous of acquiring a correct taste, or style of performance.

syllables may be altered as in the case of sharps; but when they are

to depress them, the syllable Fa may be used.

Another method of producing correct intonation where Accidentals are used, is to consider and treat them as occasional changes of Signature; thus, if in a tune whose original Signature is B flat, the E becomes flat by an Accidental, the Signature for the time being, may be considered as consisting of two flats, and the Mi (Si) transferred to A. When an accidental C sharp occurs after the Signature of one sharp, the Mi (Si) while the accidental continues, may be removed to C sharp, &c."

But although either of these methods may be generally adopted with success, chromatic passages* will sometimes occur, especially in modern music, to which it will be almost impossible to apply any system of Solmization, and in the performance of which it may be proper to substitute the open vowel A, as in far, or as in fall, in place of the

syllables in common use.

OF TIME.

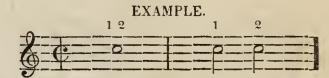
By Time, in music, is meant the duration and regularity of sound. There are two kinds of time: viz. Common, or Equal, and Triple, or Unequal. Common time contains two equal notes in each measure, as two minims, two crotchets, two dotted crotchets, &c. Triple time contains three equal notes in each measure, as three minims, three crotchets, three dotted crotchets, &c.

Simple Common Time, has three signs:

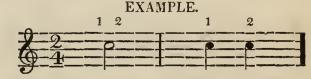
The first, = { contains one semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It has four motions, or beats, and is accented on the first and third parts of a measure.



The second, { contains one semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests, in a measure; it has two motions, or beats, and is generally accented on the first part of a measure.



The third, (which is also called Half Time,) contains one minim, or its equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat, and accented as the former.



Simple Triple Time, has three signs:-

The_first,

contains three minims, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It has three motions or beats, and is accented principally on the first, and slightly on the third part of a measure.

^{*}That is, such passages as are affected by Accidentals.



The second,

Contains three crotchets, or their equal in any other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat, and accented as the former.



The third, contains three quavers, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat, and accented as the former.



Compound Common Time has two signs in common use :-

The first, contains two dotted minims, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It has two motions, or beats, and is accented on the first and fourth parts of a measure.



The second, contains two dotted crotchets, or their equal in other notes or rests, in a measure. It is beat and accented, as the former.



Compound Triple Time, has several signs; as $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{16}$, &c.

They are found in the works of Correlli, Handel, and others; but seldom occur in modern music.

The semibreve (now the longest note in common use) is made the general standard of reckoning: therefore, when figures are employed as signs of time, those figures express the fractional parts of a semibreve contained in each measure: as $\frac{3}{4}$, three crotchets, or three fourths of a semibreve; $\frac{3}{8}$, three quavers, or three eighths of a semibreve, &c.

A semibreve rest is used to fill a measure in all signs of time.

On the subject of beating time, Dr. Arrold makes the following remark:—"I am by no means an advocate for the smallest motion or gesticulation, either with the hand, foot, or head, when a performer once begins to play with any degree of exactness; but, at the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the

pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is to keep it regular and in exact motion."

OF THE DIATONIC SCALE AND MAJOR AND MINOR MODES.

The natural scale of music is called Diatonic, and is a gradual succession of eight regular sounds, including five whole tones and two semitones. The whole doctrine of melody or tune, depends on rightly understanding the application of the two semitones and their places in the scale. These vary according to the Mode.

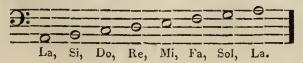
There are two modes, Major and Minor. In the Major, the semitones are always found (ascending from the Tonic or Key note) between the third and fourth, and between the seventh and eighth notes. The only natural series of this Mode is that which commences with C.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode of C.



In the Minor, the semitones are found between the second and third, and between the fifth and sixth notes. The only natural series of this Mode is that which commences with A.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Minor Mode of A.



In the Major Mode the series of sounds are the same, both in ascending and descending; but in the Minor Mode the ascending scale and the descending scale differ. In the ascending scale of the Minor Mode, the seventh is raised a semitone as the proper Leading Note to the Octave. This leaves the interval, between the sixth and seventh, a tone and a half; but as the Diatonic scale must consist of tones and semitones only, the sixth is also sharped, by which means this harsh Interval (the extreme sharp second) is avoided. Thus the ascending scale of the Minor Mode is artificial, and is formed with two notes altered from the Signature.

But in the descending scale the seventh is depressed a semitone to accommodate the sixth, and the natural scale of the Signature remains unaltered.

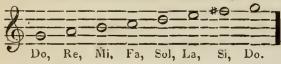
Example of the Ascending and Descending Scale in the Minor Mode.



But the note which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor, and which constitutes the principal difference between the two, is the Third. By the arrangement of the Semitones in the two Modes, it is evident that the third of the Major Mode, as from Do to Mi, is comparatively great, and the third of the Minor Mode, as from La to Do, is of course comparatively small; the former consisting of two tones, and the latter consisting of one tone and one semitone: and it is chiefly to this difference of the third in the two Modes, that we are to attribute the effect peculiar to each; the Major Mode being cheerful and vigorous, and the Minor Mode being plaintive and languid.

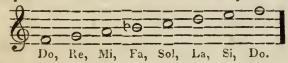
As these two series of tones and semitones form the constituent | characteristics of the two modes, Major and Minor, it follows that | Minor Mode, the sixth, or B, will require to be depressed, by a flat, upon whatever note or pitch either of these series begins, the same proportion and order of Intervals must be strictly observed. Hence the utility of flats and sharps. If, for instance, we begin with G, instead of C, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode, the seventh, or F, will require to be raised, by a sharp, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of G Major.



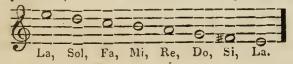
Or if we begin with F, and from it form the Diatonic Scale in the Major Mode, the fourth, or B, will require to be depressed, by a flat, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of F Major.



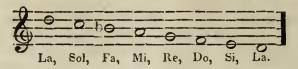
Or if we begin with E, instead of A, and from it form the Diatonic cale in the Minor Mode, the second, or F, will require to be raised, by a sharp, one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of E Minor.



Or if we begin with D, and from it form the Diatonic Scale, in the one semitone.

Example of the Diatonic Scale in the Key of D Minor.



When the Major and Minor Mode agree with respect to their Signature, they are denominated Relatives: thus, C Major is the Relative to A Minor; A Minor is the Relative to C Major; G Major is the Relative to E Minor; E Minor is the Relative to G Major, &c.

The Relative Minor to any Major Key is its sixth above, or its third below; and the Relative Major to any Minor Key is its third above, or its sixth below.

OF THE QUALITIES OF THE SEVERAL NOTES WHICH COMPOSE THE DIATONIC SCALE.

The seven notes (for the eighth is but a repetition of the first) which form the Diatonic Scale, in either Mode, are known by the following technical appellations, which are descriptive of their peculiar character and relative situation, viz.

The first, or Key Note, is called the Tonic, because it regulates the

tune of the Octave, and upon it all the other notes depend.

The second is called the Supertonic, from its being the next above the Tonic.

The third is called the MEDIANT, from its being midway between the Tonic and the Dominant. It is the most important note in the Diatonic Scale, since upon it depends the nature of the Mode.

The fourth is called the Subdominant, from its sustaining the same relation to the Octave, which the Dominant sustains to the Tonic.

Major Some tone.

Tonic.

The fifth is called the Dominant, from its importance in the Scale. and its immediate connexion with the Tonic.

The sixth is called the Submediant, from its being midway between the Tonic and the Subdominant.

The seventh is called the Subtonic, or Leading Note, from its being immediately beneath the Octave, and because upon hearing it the ear naturally anticipates the Tonic.

The last note in the Base is always the Tonic; if it be Do it is the Major Mode, if it be La it is the Minor Mode. The Major Tonic is always the first degree above the last sharp, or the third degree below the last flat, of the Signature. The Minor Tonic is always the first degree below the last sharp, or the second degree above the last flat, of the Signature.

OF DIATONIC INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

By the unequal division of the Diatonic Scale, (which consists of tones and semitones,) fourteen Intervals are formed, which are as follows, viz:

Unison. This cannot properly be called an Interval, although in composition it is considered and treated as such; as C, C.

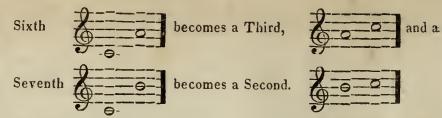
MINOR SECOND; as from E to F, consisting of Ex. one semitone. Major Second; as from C to D, consisting of Ex. MINOR THIRD; (called also the flat third or lesser third;) as from E to G, consisting of one Ex. tone and one semitone. MAJOR THIRD; (called also sharp third or greater third;) as from C to E, consisting of two Ex. tones. PERFECT FOURTH; as from D to G, consisting Ex. SHARP FOURTH; (called also Tritonus;) as Ex. FLAT FIFTH; (called also imperfect or false fifth;) as from B to F, consisting of two tones Ex. and two semitones. PERFECT FIFTH; as from C to G, consisting Ex. MINOR SIXTH; as from E to C, consisting of Ex.

tones and two semitones.

MAJOR SIXTH; as from C to A, consisting of Ex. MINOR SEVENTH; (called also flat seventh;)) as from D to C, consisting of four tones and two Ex. semitones. Major Seventh; (called also sharp seventh;)) as from C to B, consisting of five tones and one semitone. OCTAVE; as from C to C, consisting of five } Ex.

When the lowest note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, or when the highest note of an Interval is placed an Octave lower, such change is called Inversion. Thus by inversion a



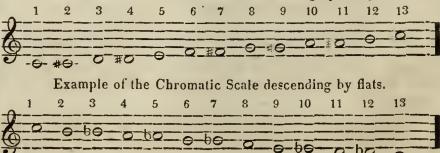


The Diatonic Intervals are either Consonant or Dissonant. The Octave, Fifth, Fourth, Thirds, and Sixths, being agreeable to the ear are called Consonant; and the Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp Fourth being less pleasing are called Dissonant.

OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE, CHROMATIC INTERVALS, &c.

By a division of the Diatonic Scale, ascending by sharps, and descending by flats, a scale is formed of Semitones only, which is called CHROMATIC.

Example of the Chromatic Scale ascending by sharps.



Here we have twelve distinct sounds, from each of which as a Tonic, by the use of flats or sharps, we may form the Diatonic Scale in either mode.

From this Scale are also derived the following Chromatic Intervals, viz:

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Unison; as Ex.

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Second; as Ex.

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Third; as from E_{x} .

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Fourth; as from Ex.

Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Fifth; as Ex.

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Sixth; as from Extreme flat, or Diminished, or D



Extreme sharp, or Superfluous, Sixth; as Ex.

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Seventh; as Ex.

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Octave; as Ex.

Extreme flat, or Diminished, Octave; as Ex.

The Scale is also subdivided into smaller intervals called Dieses, or Quater tones, as from C# to Db; or from G# to Ab, &c. and thus divided, it is called the Enharmonic Scale. These distinctions, however, although theoretically important, are of little practical utility; since upon keyed instruments, as the Organ, or Piano Forte, the extreme sharp second, is the same as the Minor third; the extreme flat third is the same as the Major second, &c.—and the same key is used for C# and Db—for G# and Ab, &c.

It is believed that, with the assistance of a judicious instructor, the foregoing principles will be sufficient for all the purposes of vocal performance. To such as wish to become acquainted with the Theory of Music, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Kollman's Essay on Musical Harmony, and the articles on Music in Rees' Cyclopedia, are recommended as the best works which have been published in this country.

LESSONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE VOICE.

G Major ascending and descending. G Minor ascending and descending.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A, signifies in, for, at, with, &c. Adagio, (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time. Ad libitum, as you please. Affettuoso, tender and affecting. Air, the leading part. Allegretto, a little brisk. Allegro, (or Allo.) brisk.

Alto, (or Counter Tenor.) that part which lies between the Treble and Tenor.

Amoroso, in a soft and delicate style.

Andante, rather slow and distinct.

Andantino, somewhat quicker than Andante.

Animated, with spirit and boldness.

Anthem, a composition for vocal music, the words of which are generally selected from the Psalms, and used in divine service.

Ardito, bold and energetic.

Assai, generally used with other words, to express an increase, or diminution of the time of any composition; as, Adagio assai, more slow; Allegro assai, more quick.

Base, the lowest part in a harmony.

Brilliante, signifies that the movement is to be performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style.

Canon, a vocal composition, in two or more [Lamentevole, denotes that the movement over parts, so constructed as to form a perpetual fugue.

Cantabile, in a graceful, elegant and melodi- Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage ous style.

Canto, (or Cantus) the Treble.

Chorus, signifies that all the voices sing on Lento, very slow. their respective parts.

Con, with; as Con Spirito, with spirit. Crescendo, (or Cres.) to increase the sound.

Da Capo, (or D. C.) to return, and end with the first strain.

Diminuendo, to diminish the sound.

Dolce, sweet and soft.

Duo, (or Duetto,) two; as two voices or instruments.

E, and; as Moderato é Maestoso, moderate and majestic.

Expressione, an expressive manner.

Expressivo, with expression. Forte, (or For. or F.) loud.

Fortissimo, (or F. F.) very loud.

Forzando, (or fz.) implies that the notes over which it is placed is to be struck with particular force and held on.

Fugue, a piece in which one or more parts lead, and the rest follow in regular intervals.

Giusto, in an equal, steady and just time.

Grave, (or Gravemente,) denoting a time slower than Largo, but not so slow as Adugio.

Grazioso, a smooth, flowing and graceful style. | Spirituoso, (or Con Spirito,) with spirit. Largo, somewhat quicker than Grave.

Larghetto, not so slow as Largo.

which it is placed is to be sung in a melancholy style.

gliding manner.

Maestoso, with majes'v.

Mezzo Piano, rather soft. Perdendosi, signifies a gradual decreasing of

time to the last note; and a diminishing of tone, till entirely lost.

Piano, (or Pia.) soft.

Moderato, moderately.

Mezzo, half, middle, mean. Mezzo Forte, moderately loud.

Pianissimo, (or P. P.) very soft.

Poco, little; as Poco piu lento, a little slower;

Poco piu allegro, a little quicker. Quartetto, Four voices, or instruments.

Quintetto, Five voices, or instruments.

Sempre, always, throughout; as Sempre piano, soft throughout.

Siciliano, a composition of $\frac{6}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$, to be performed slowly and gracefully.

Solo, for a single voice, or instrument. Soprano, the Treble or higher voice part.

Sostenuto, a word implying that the notes are to be sustained, or held on to the extremity of their lengths.

Staccato, notes to be staccated, must not be slurred, but performed in a distinct manner.

Symphony, a passage for instruments.

Tasto, no chords. Tempo, time.

Trio, three voices or instruments.

are to be performed in a close, smooth and Tutti, all; a word used in contradistinction to Solo.

Verse, one voice to a part.

Vivace, in a brisk and animated style.

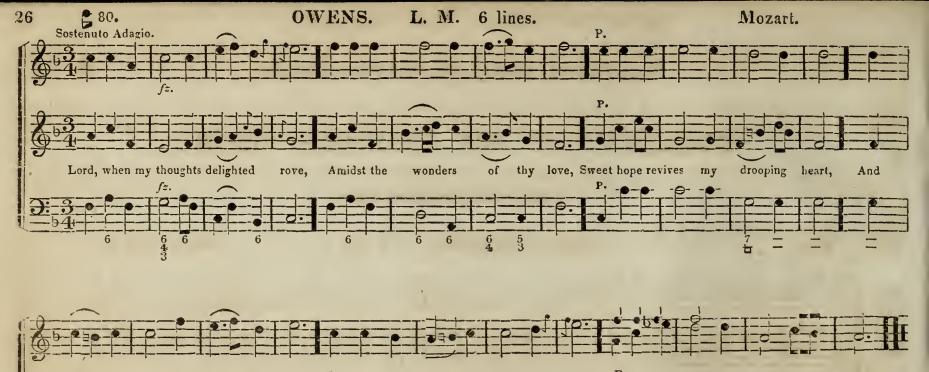
EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

- "It is a Collection [Handel and Haydn Society] containing most of the old approved tunes whose melody or air is dignified, solemn, reverent, chaste, and every way suited to divine worship—harmonized judiciously upon the improved and essential principles of modern musical science. This is ground enough for commendation." "The harmony throughout is executed in the highest style of scientific accuracy and skill. But what is still more important, it has been written with a constant reference to the grand object of church music, the excitement of devotional feeling. It is emphatically religious harmony."—Christian Spectator, published at New Haven.
- "We congratulate the friends of Church Music on the appearance of a book, containing a sufficient number and variety of tunes for public and private worship, harmonized with judgment, accuracy and elegance. Believing it to be calculated to improve the public taste in relation to psalmody, and to rescue this delightful part of public worship from its languishing state, we sincerely hope it may be generally adopted, and become the standard of sacred music."—Christian Advocate, published at Philadelphia.
- "We feel fully assured, that the Handel and Haydn Collection is calculated to elevate the standard of sacred music, and to secure the object of its institution; and we warmly recommend its introduction as a sure means of improving this part of the public services of religion."—Boston Telegraph.
- "After a thorough examination we are decidedly of the opinion, that clergymen and others, who are desirous of improving the present etate of sacred music, can employ no means so effectual as the circulation of this admirable collection."—Boston Recorder.

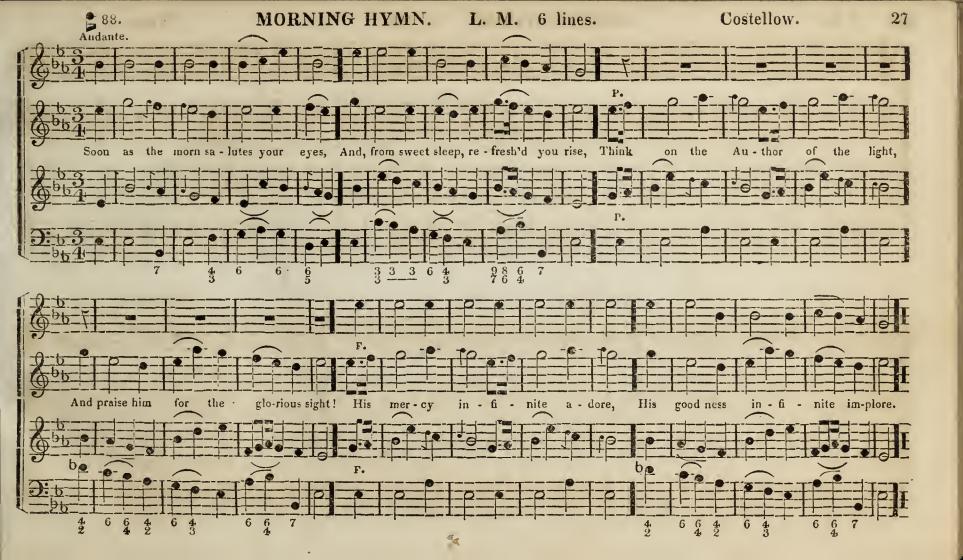
BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

collection of church music.



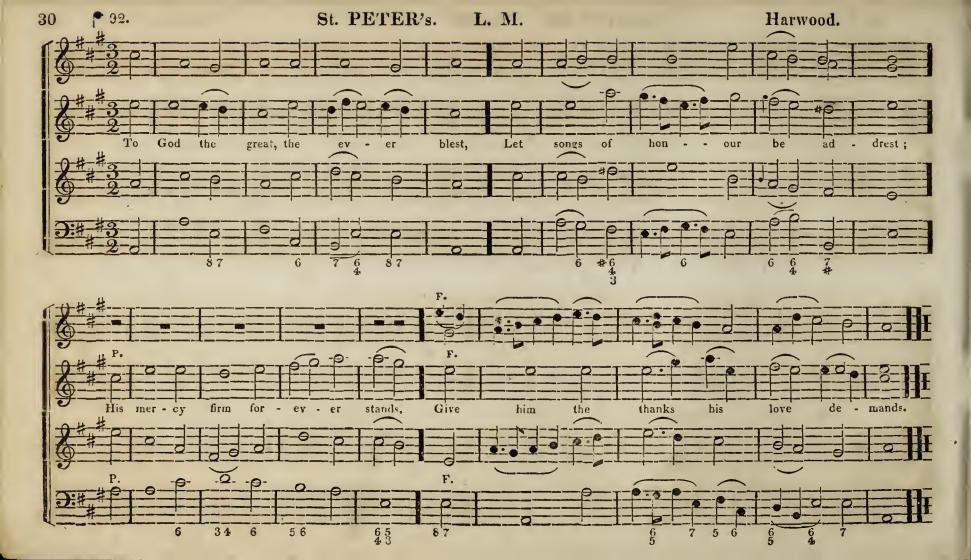




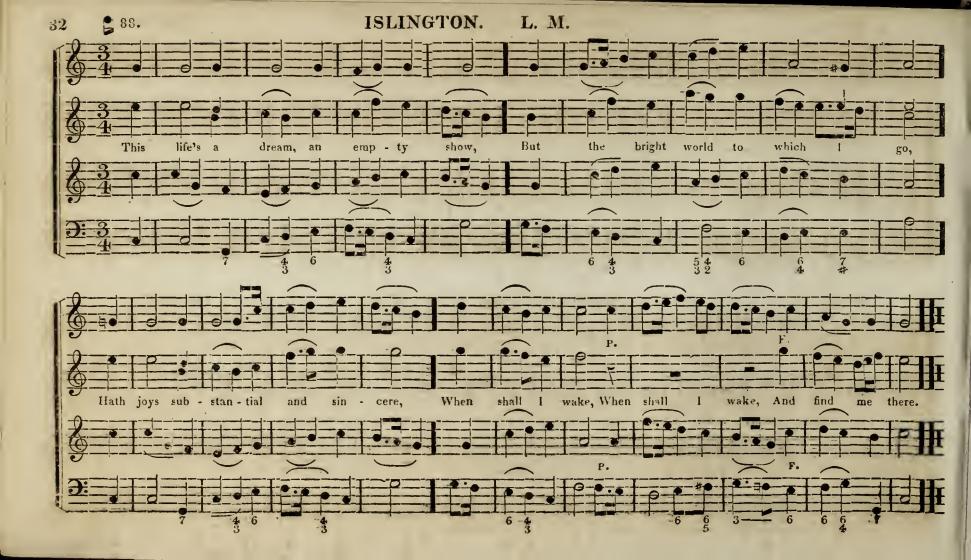






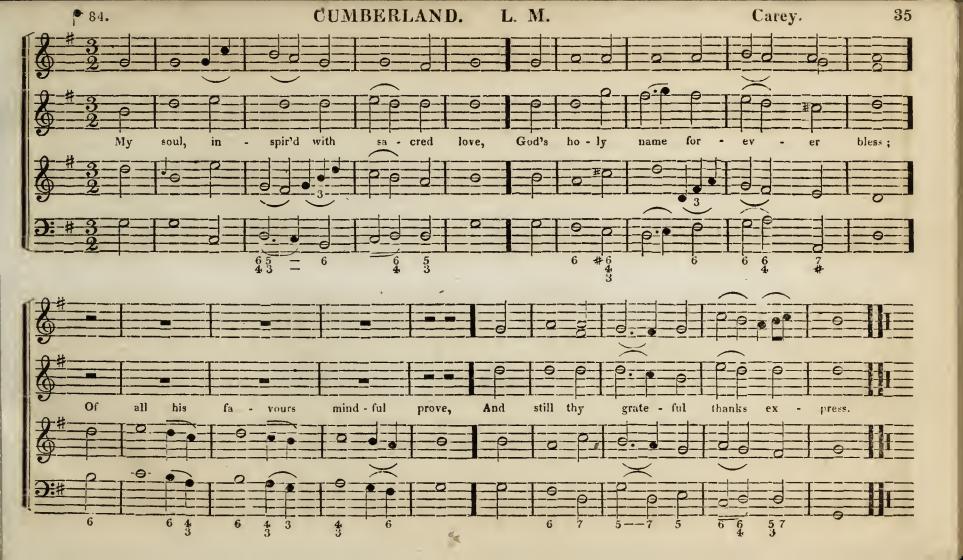


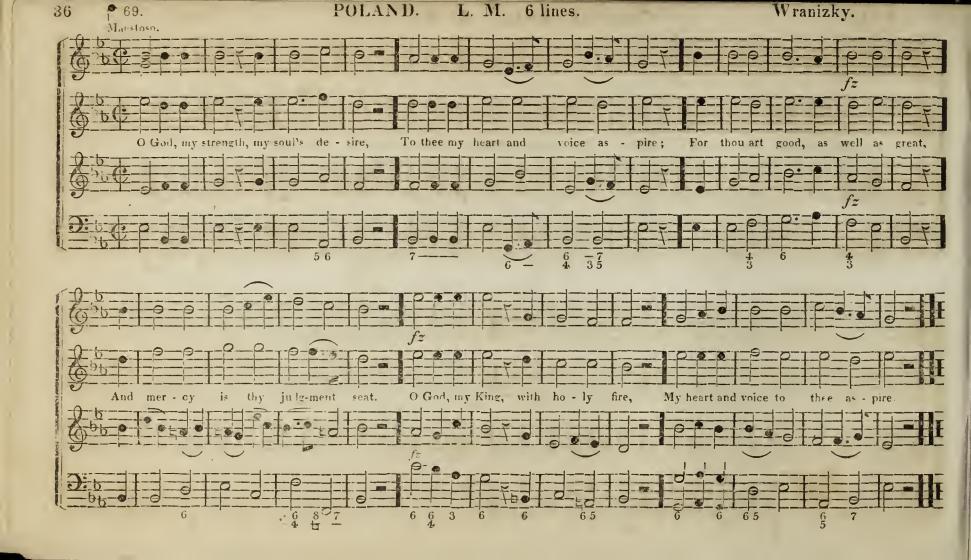


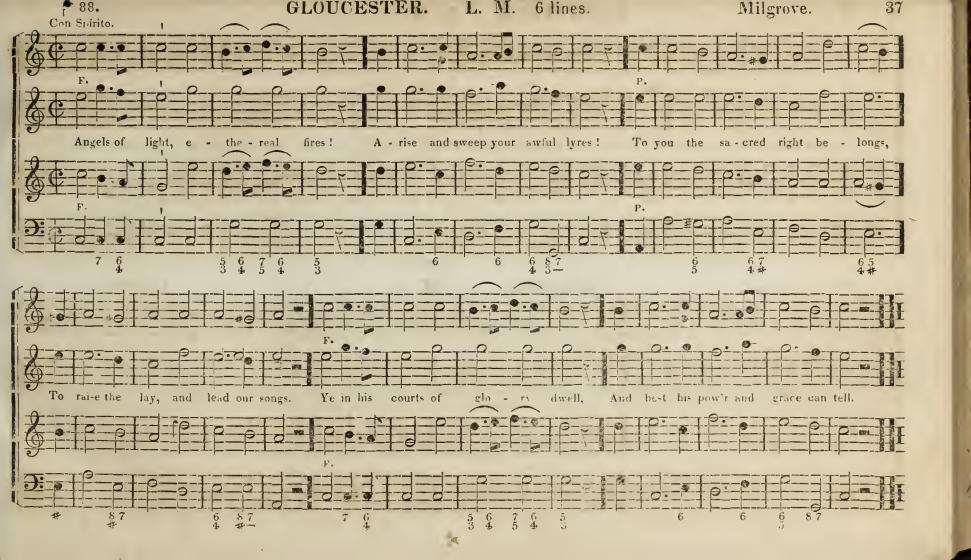


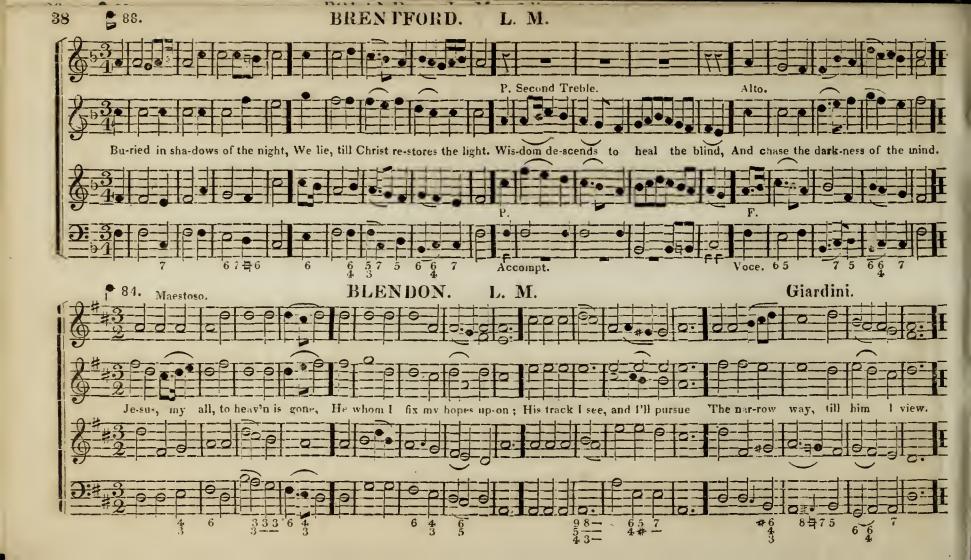






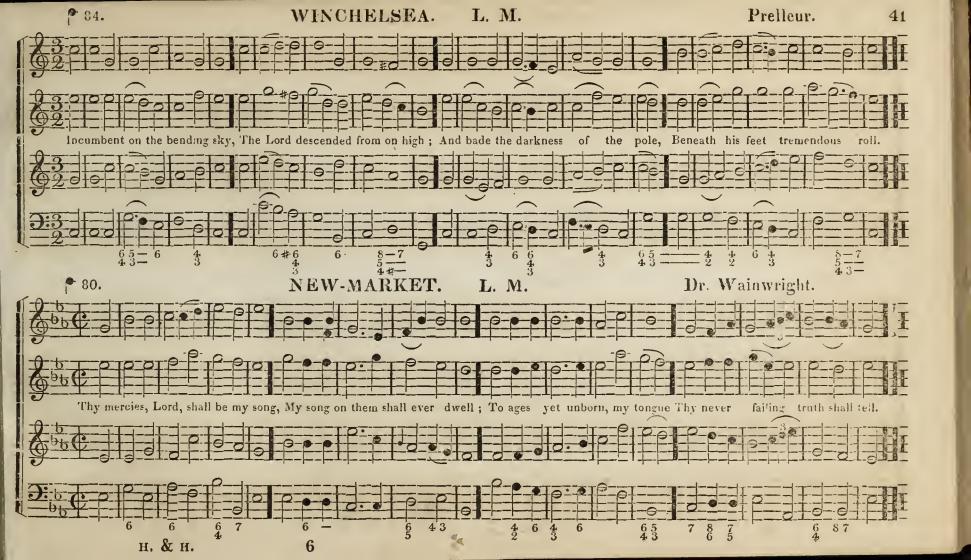


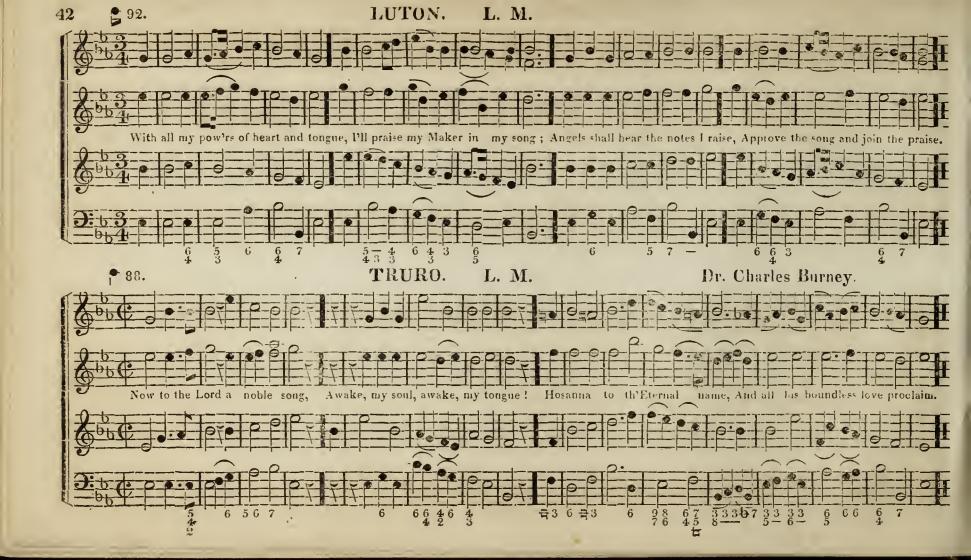


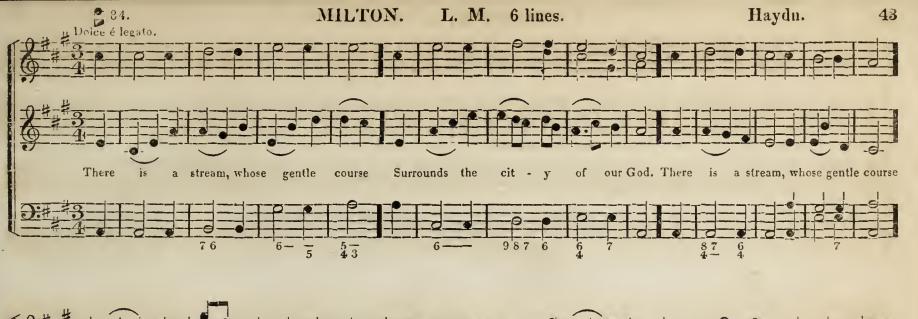


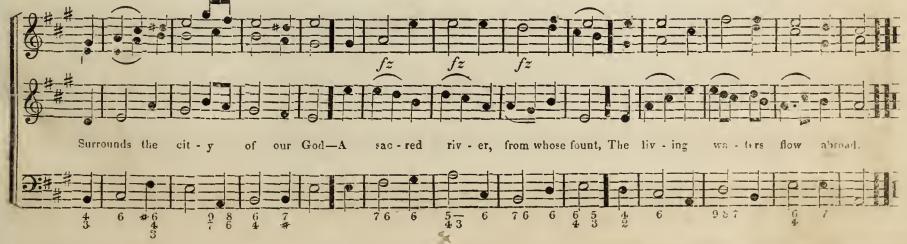


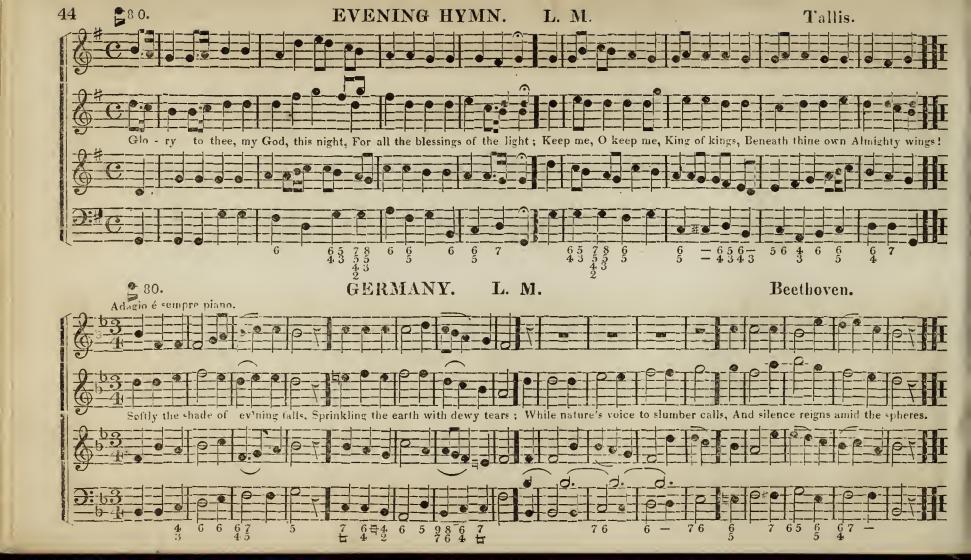




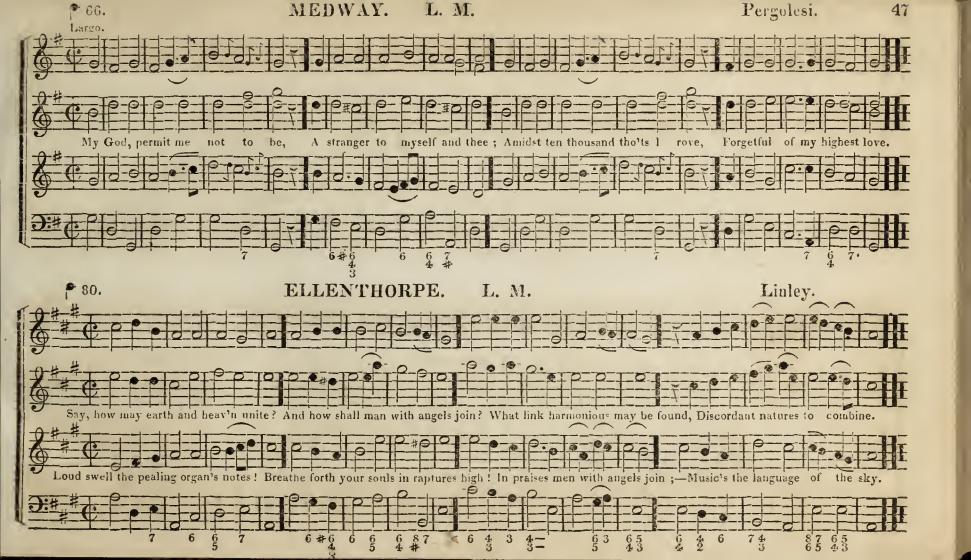


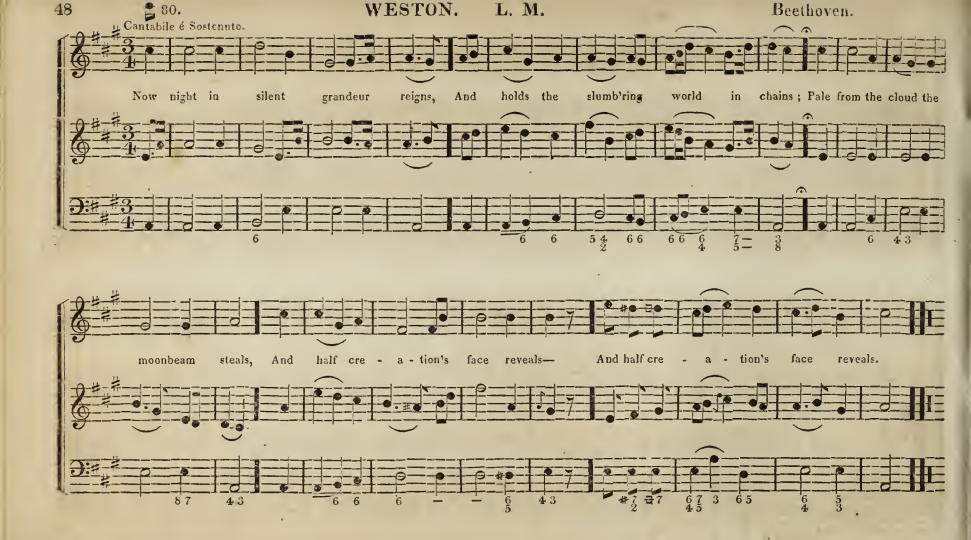


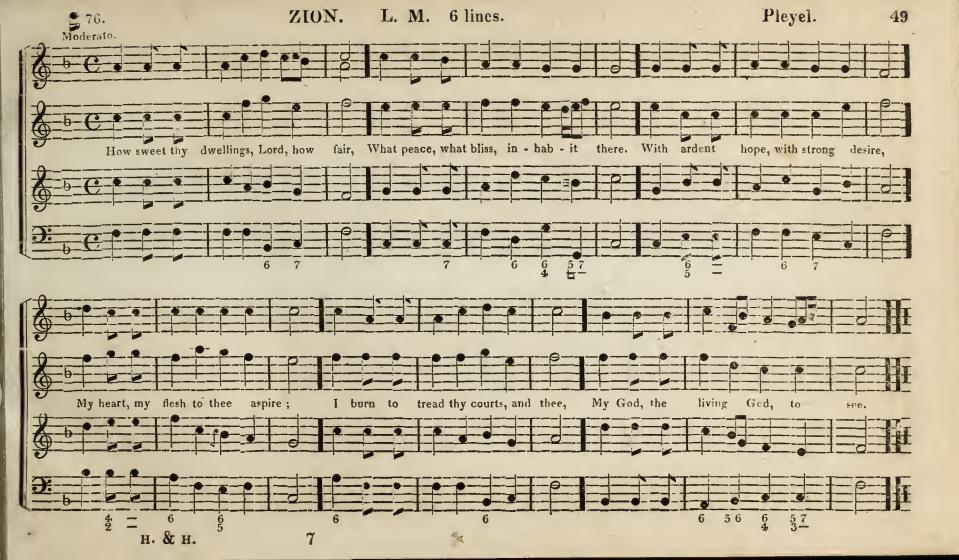


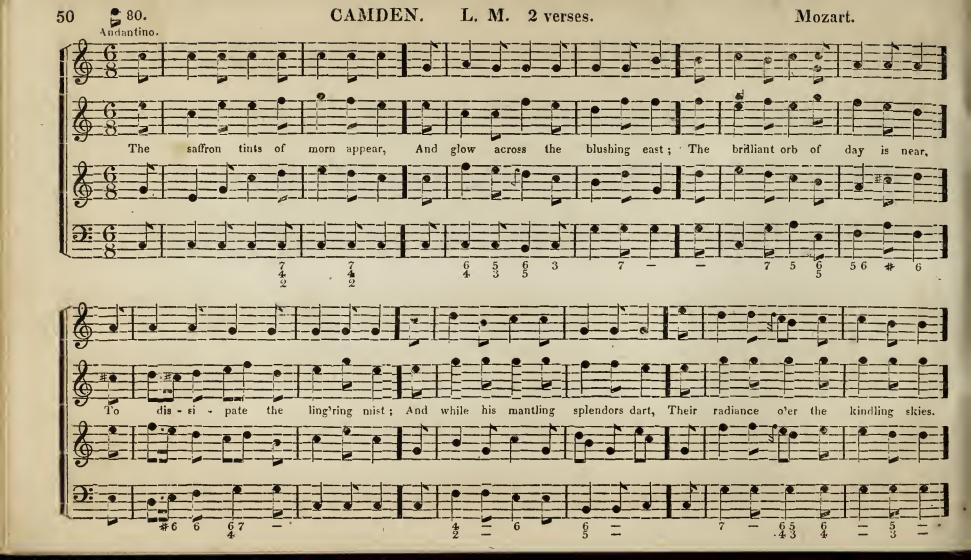


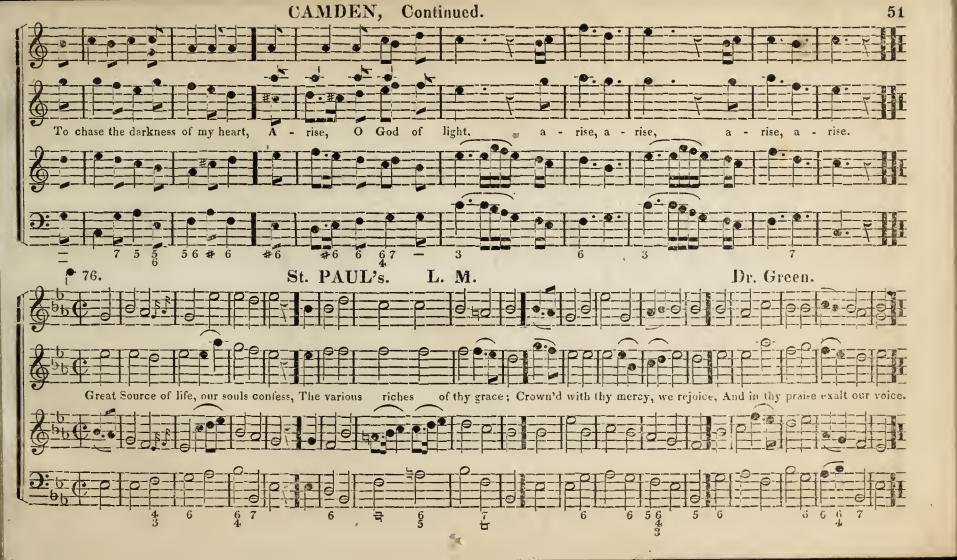


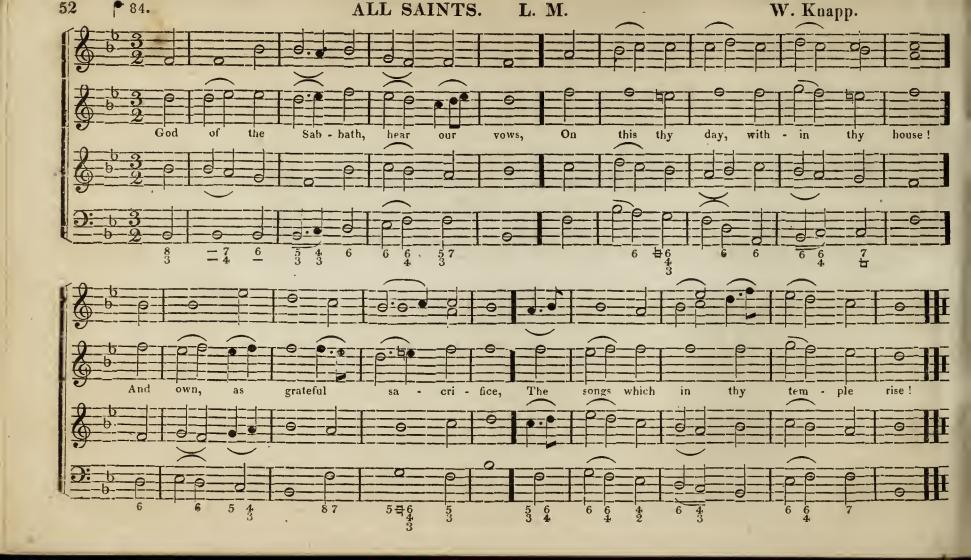


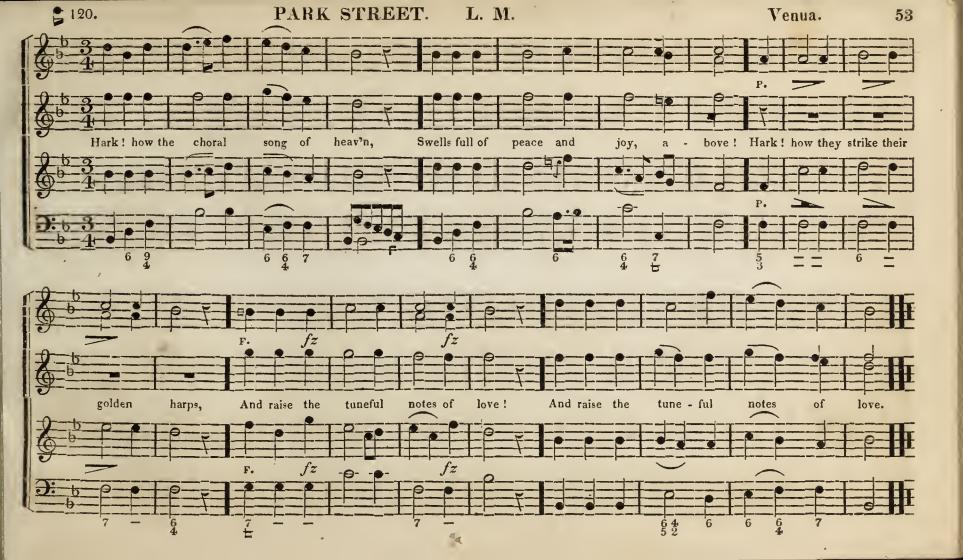


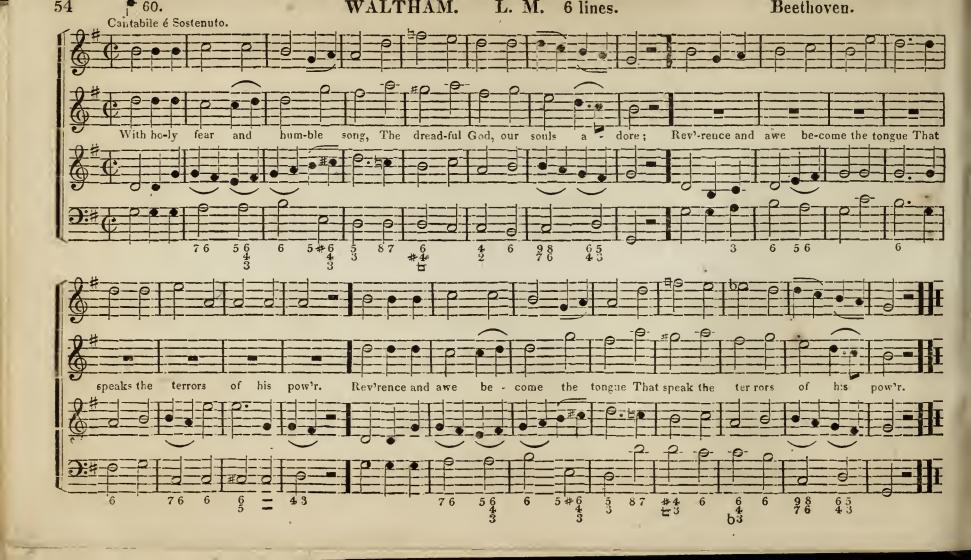


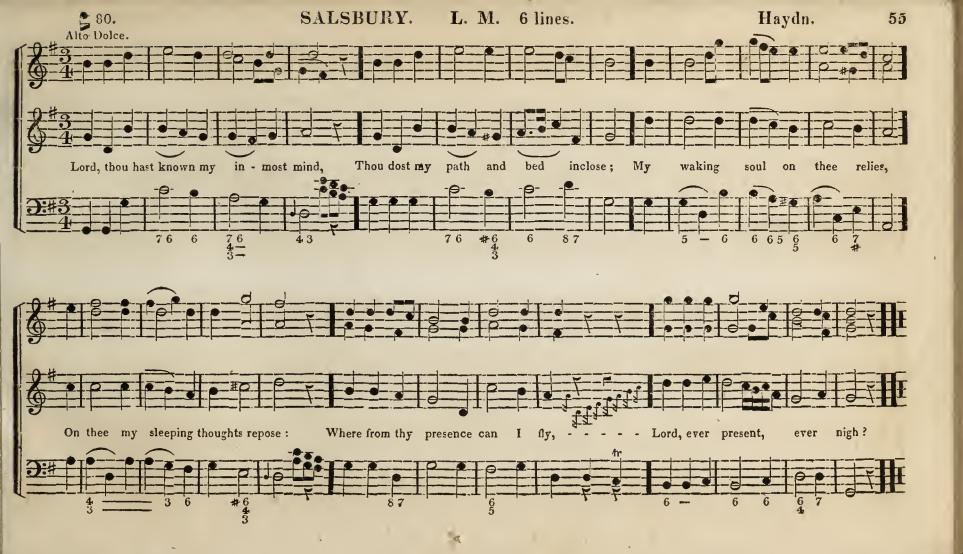


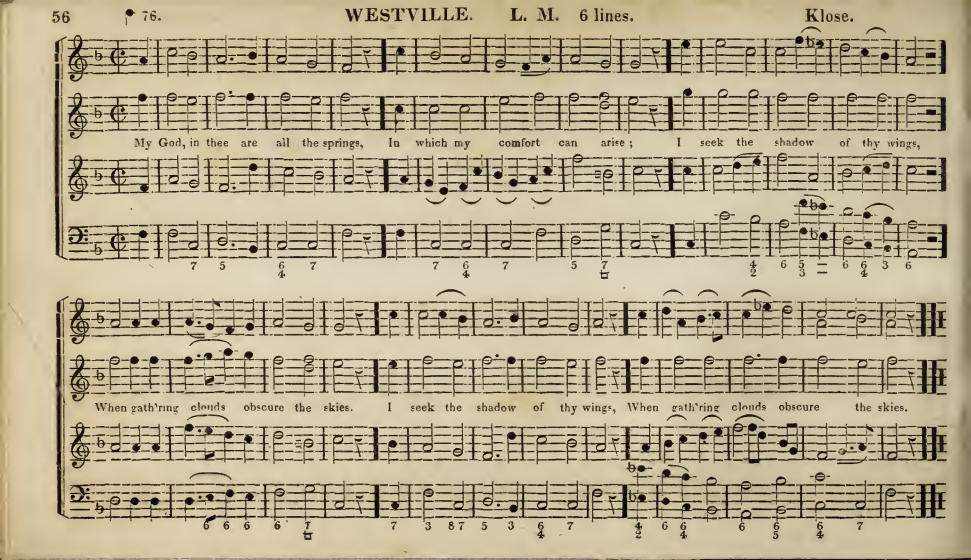


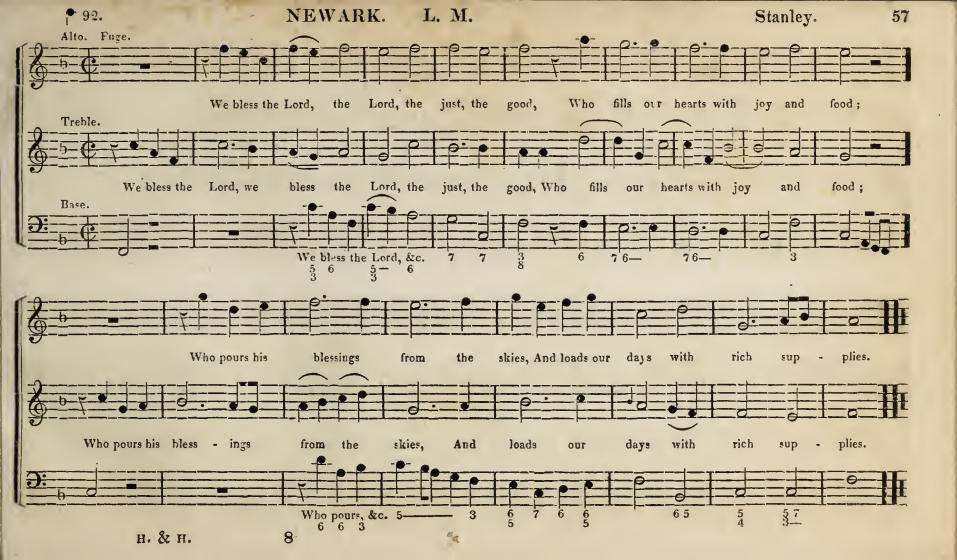




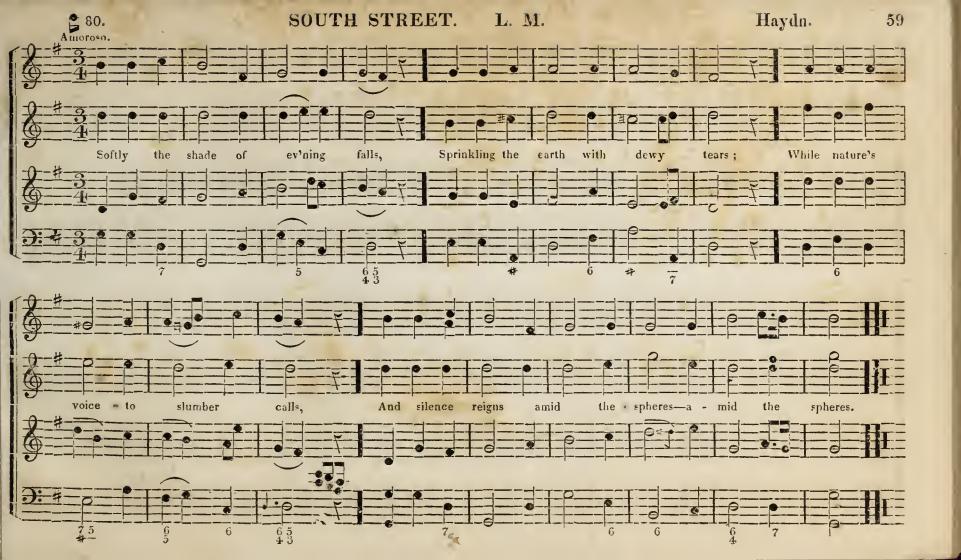


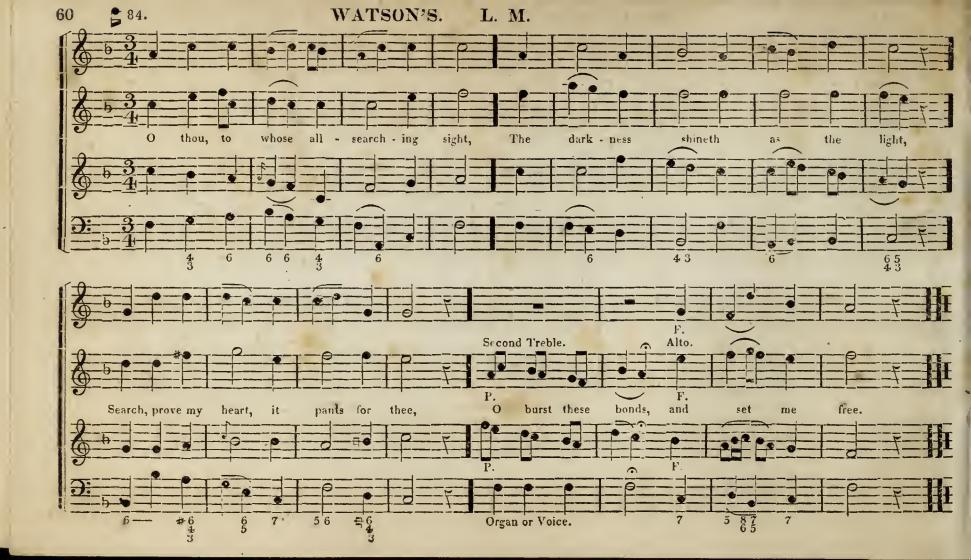


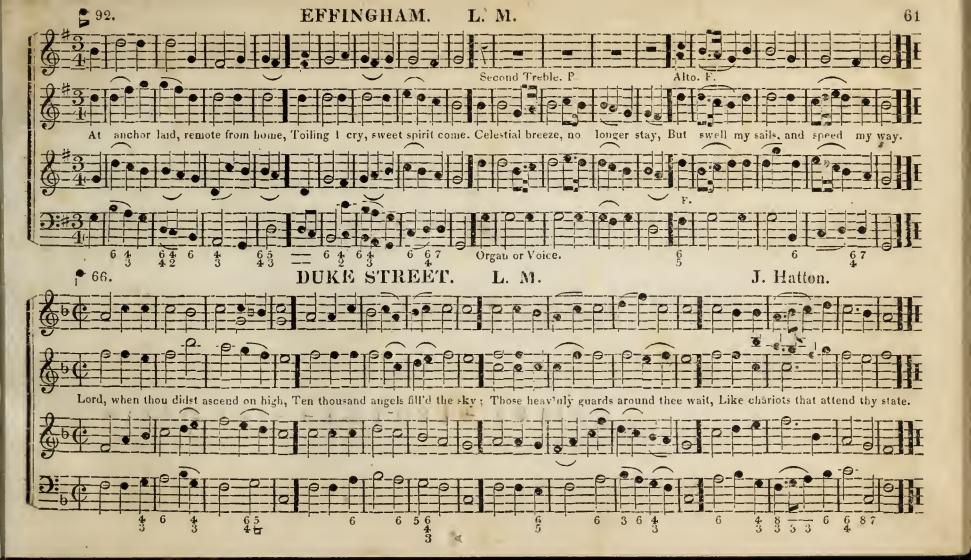


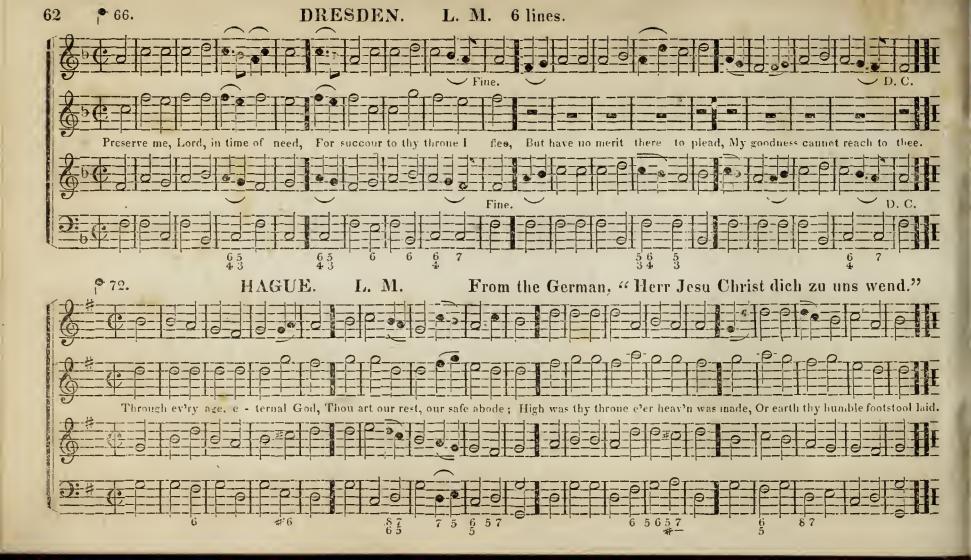




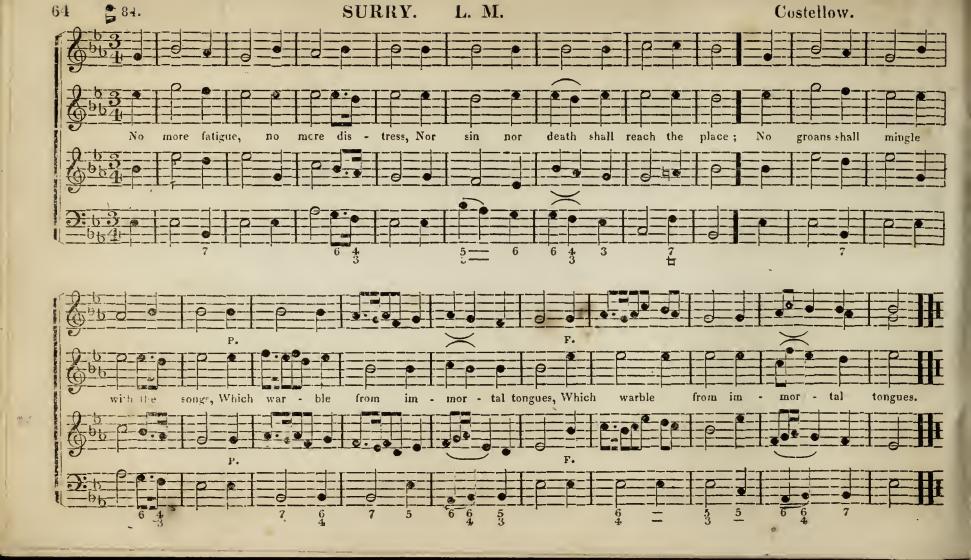


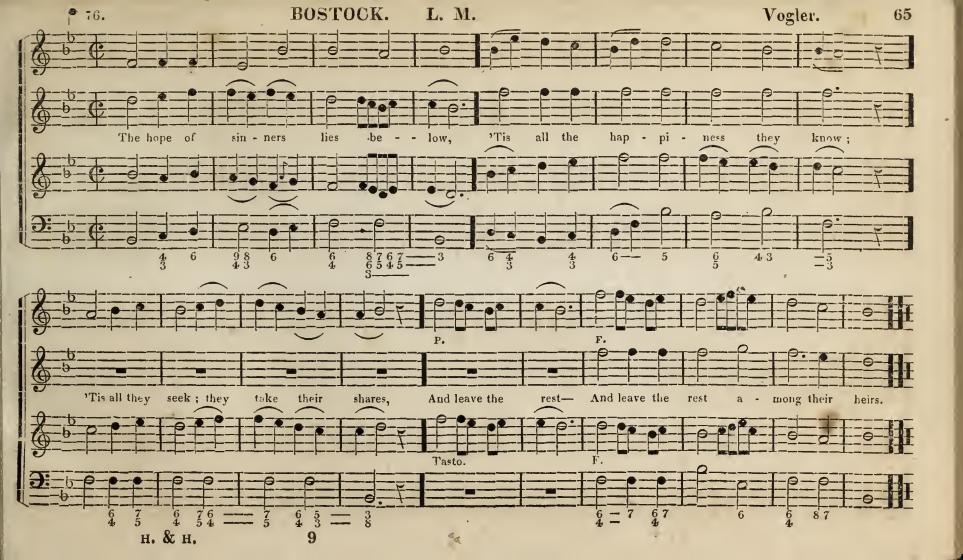


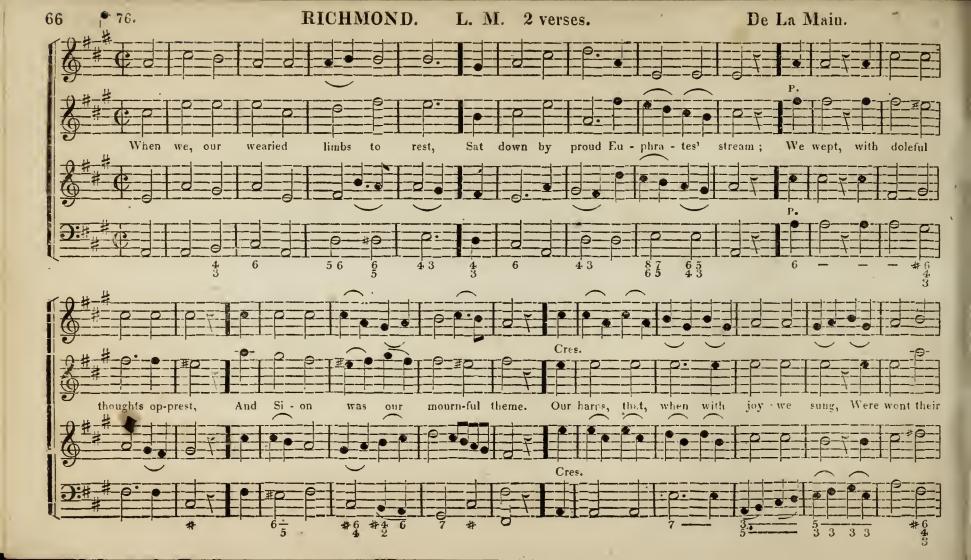


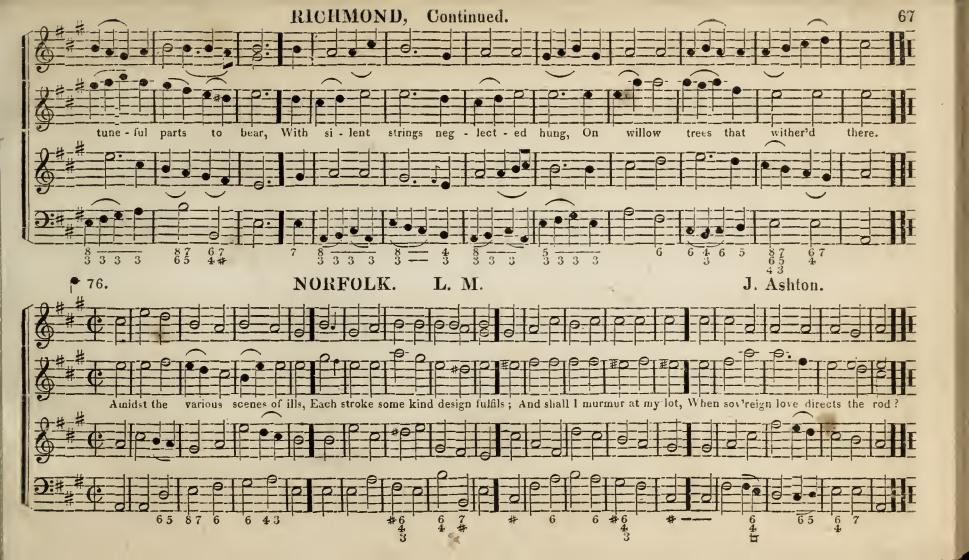


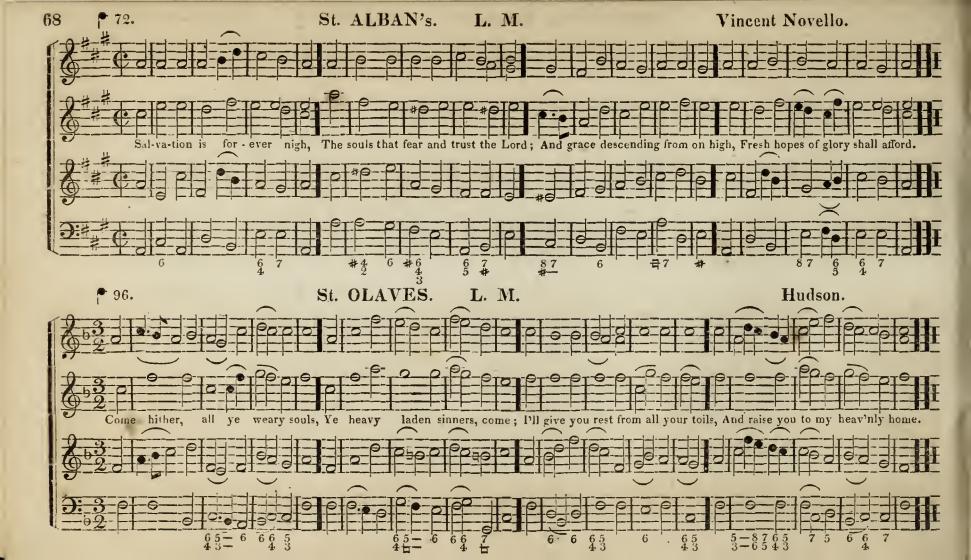


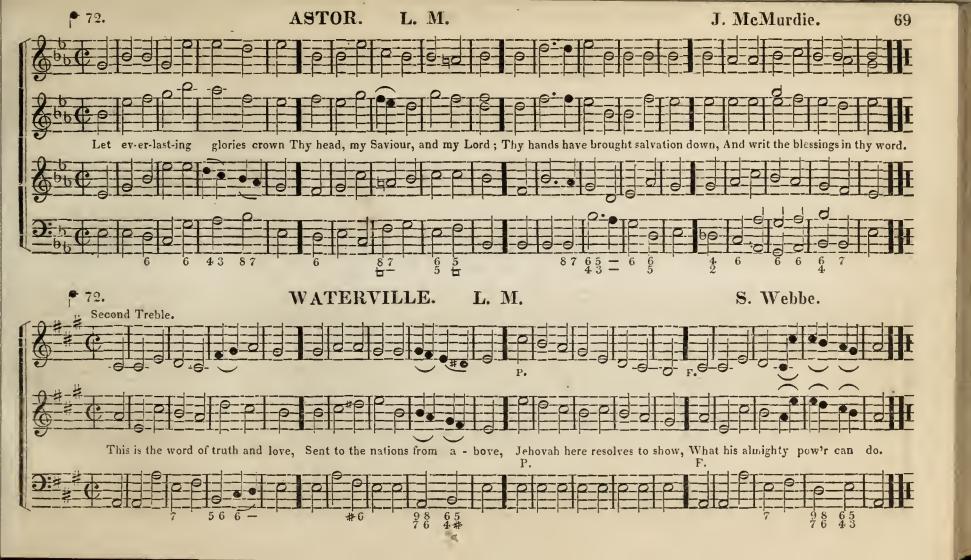


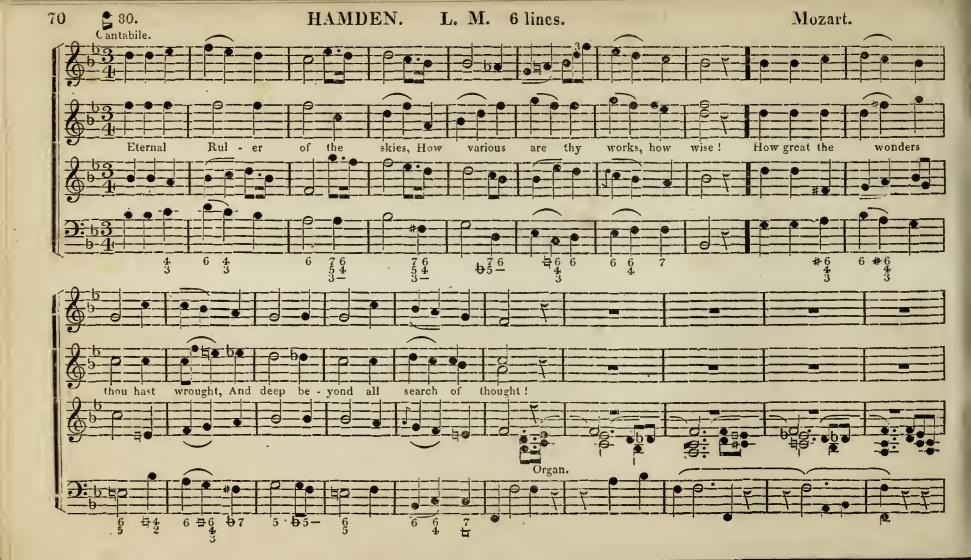


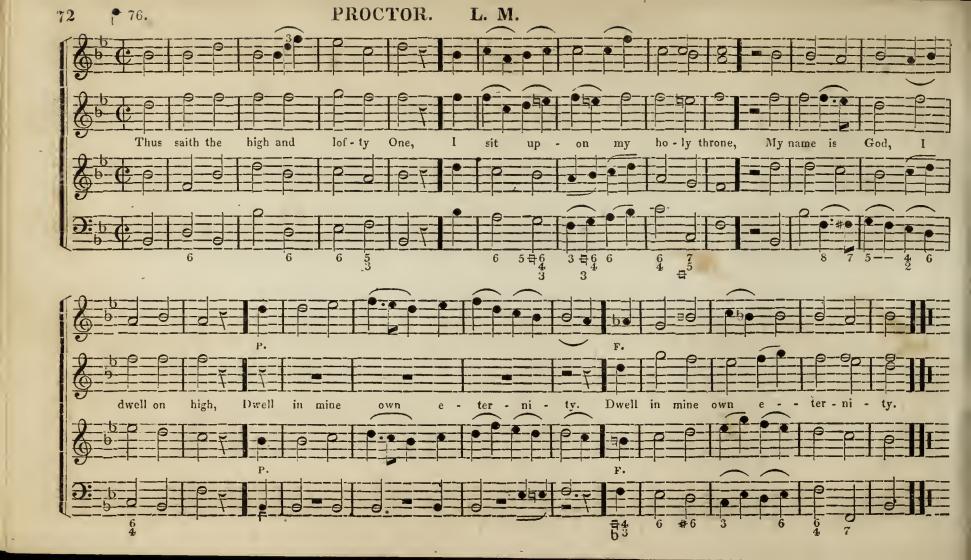




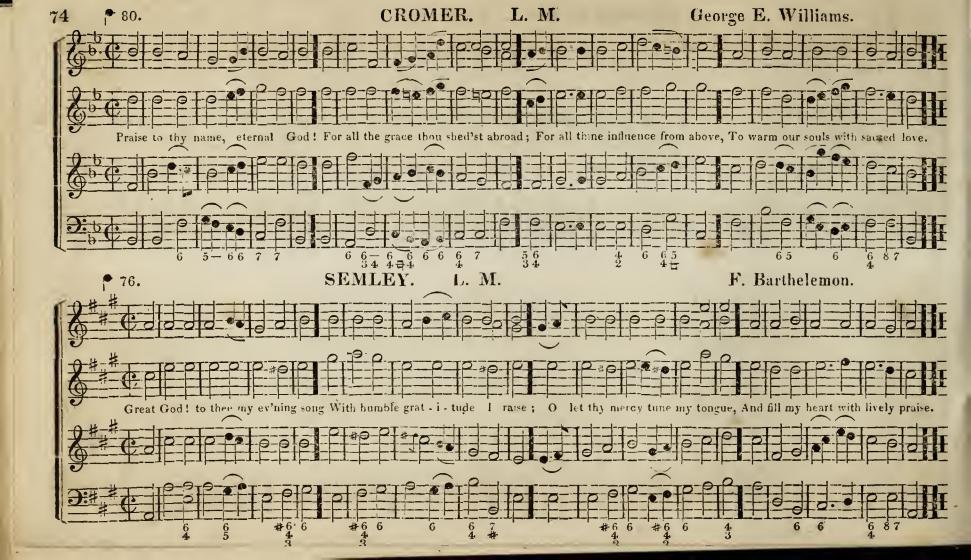


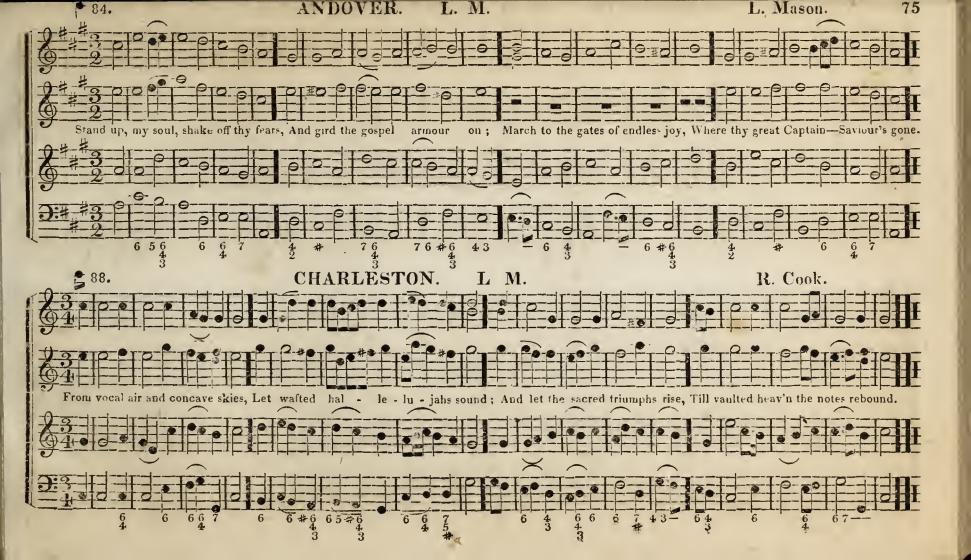


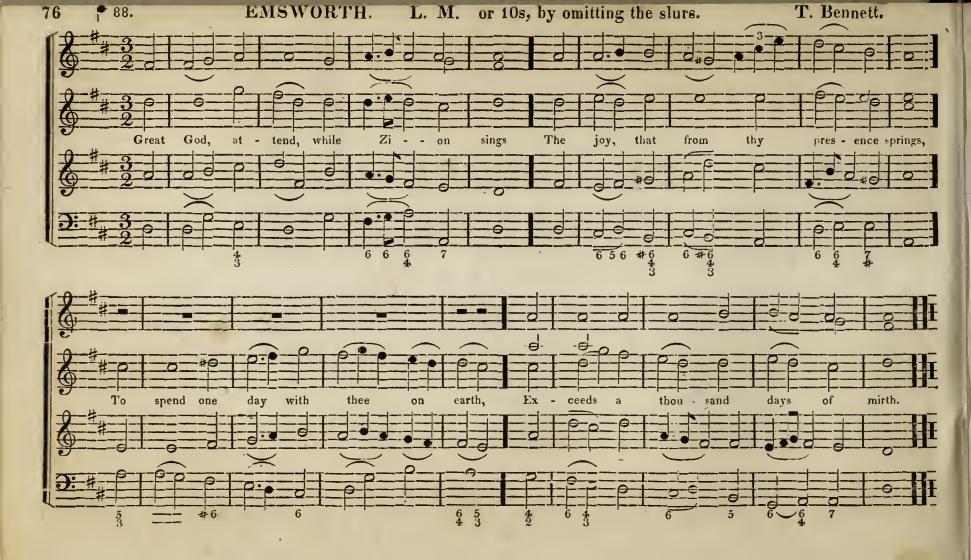


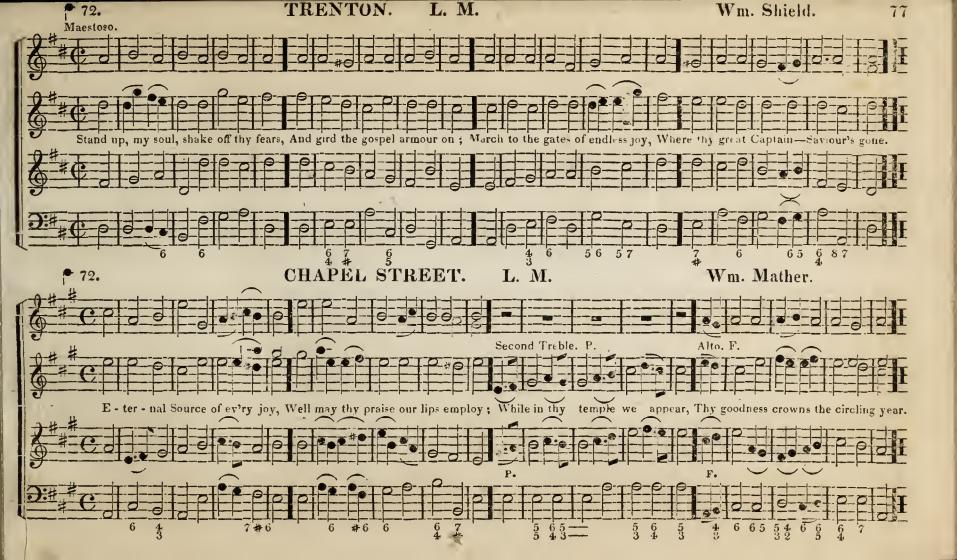


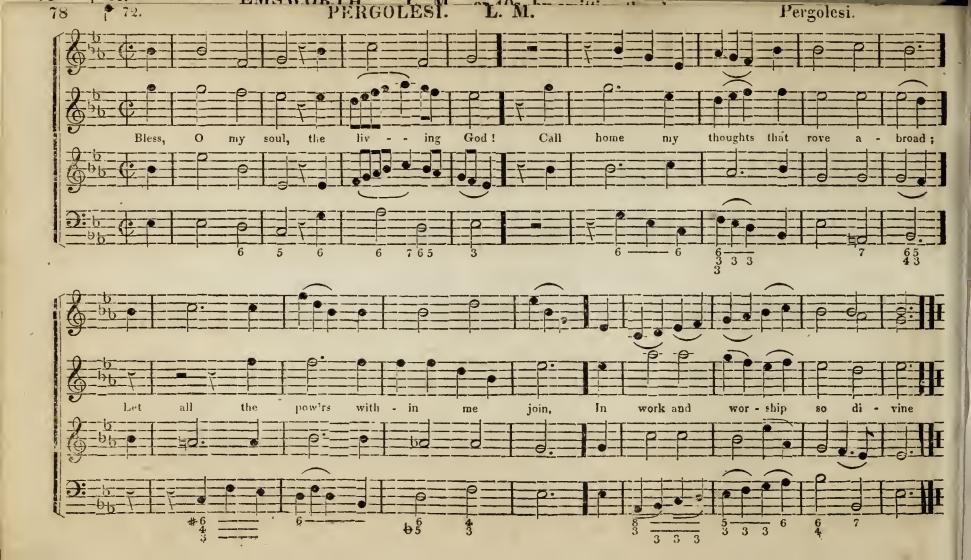




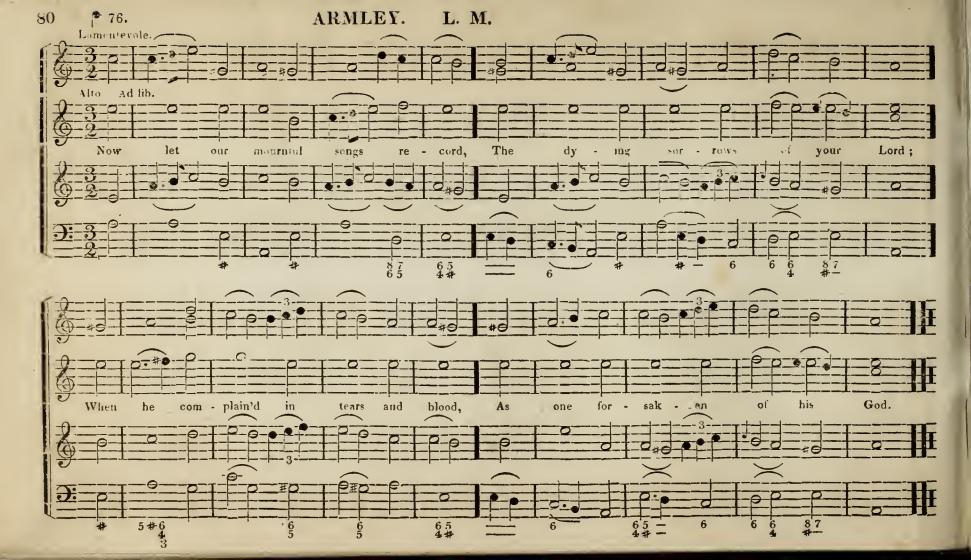


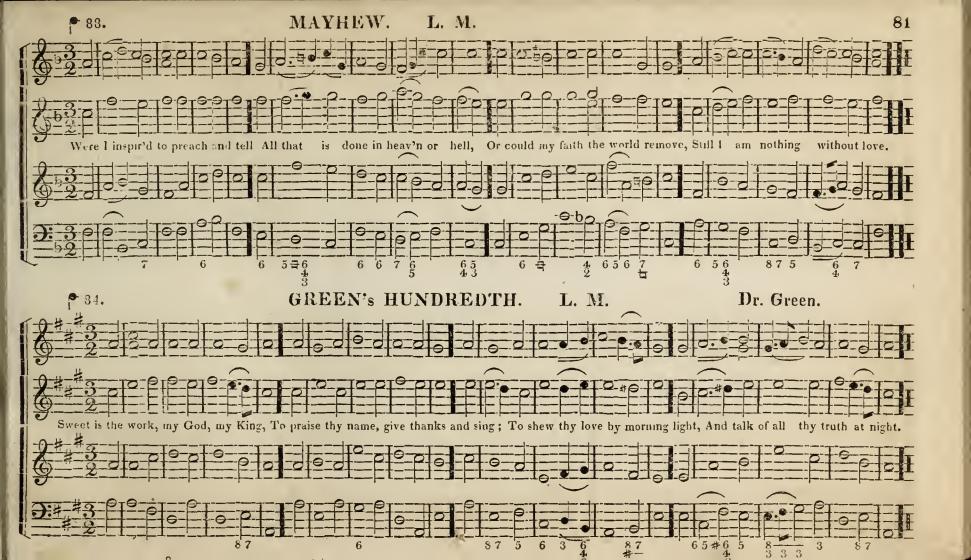


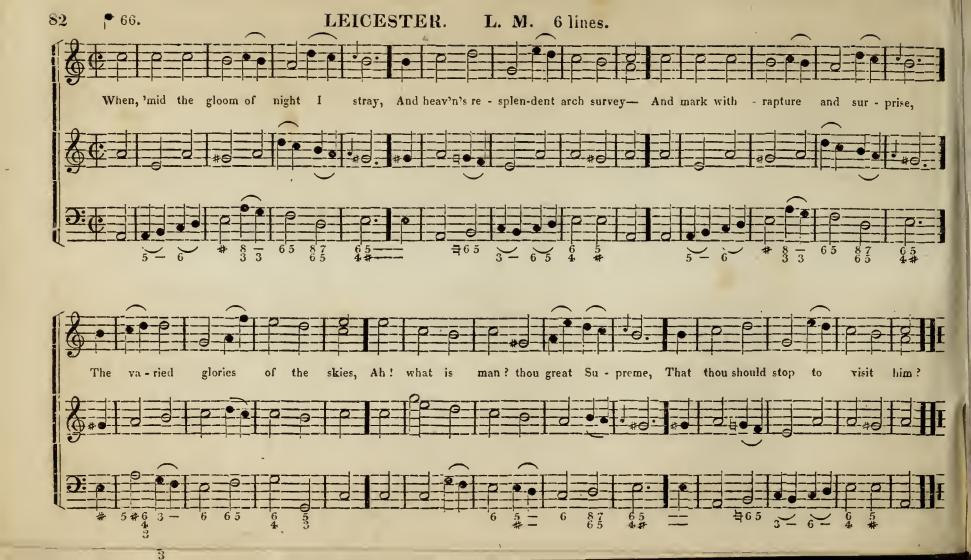


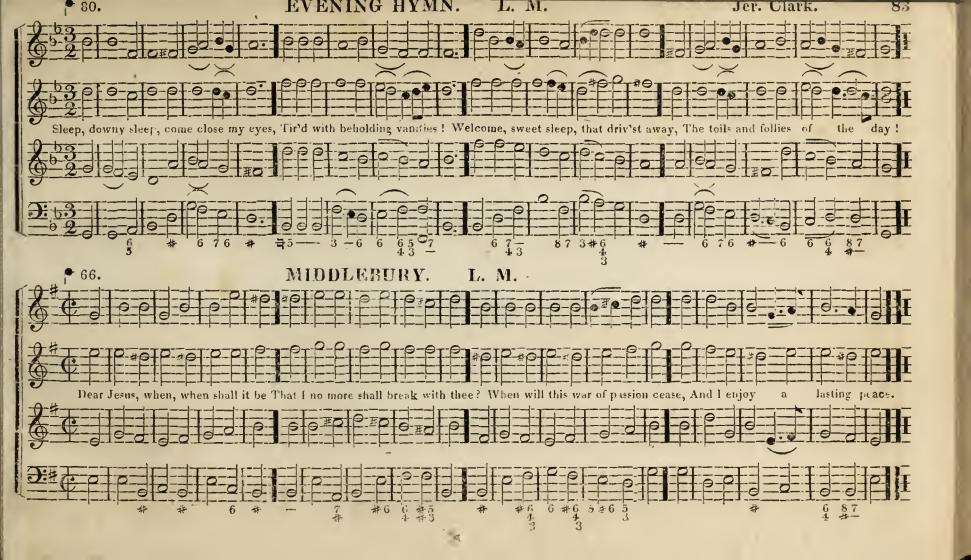




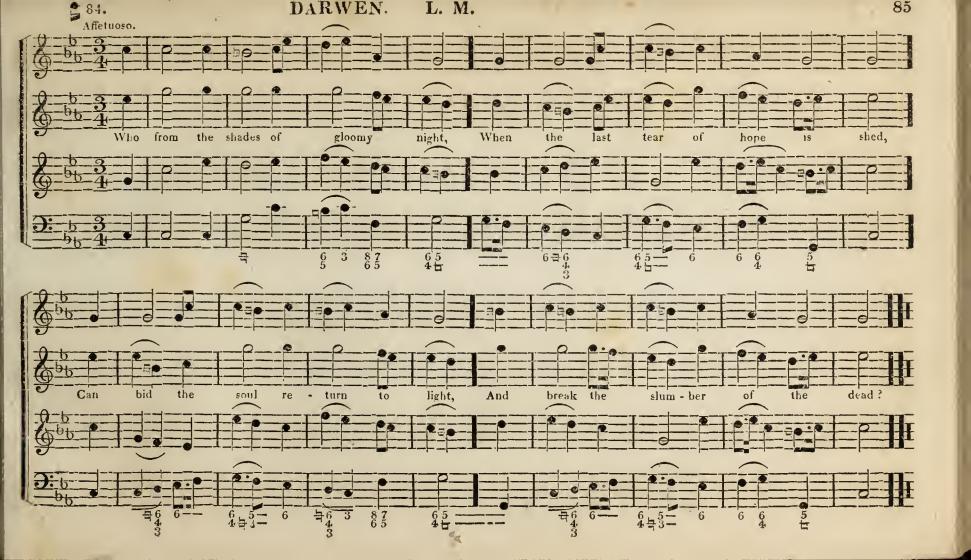


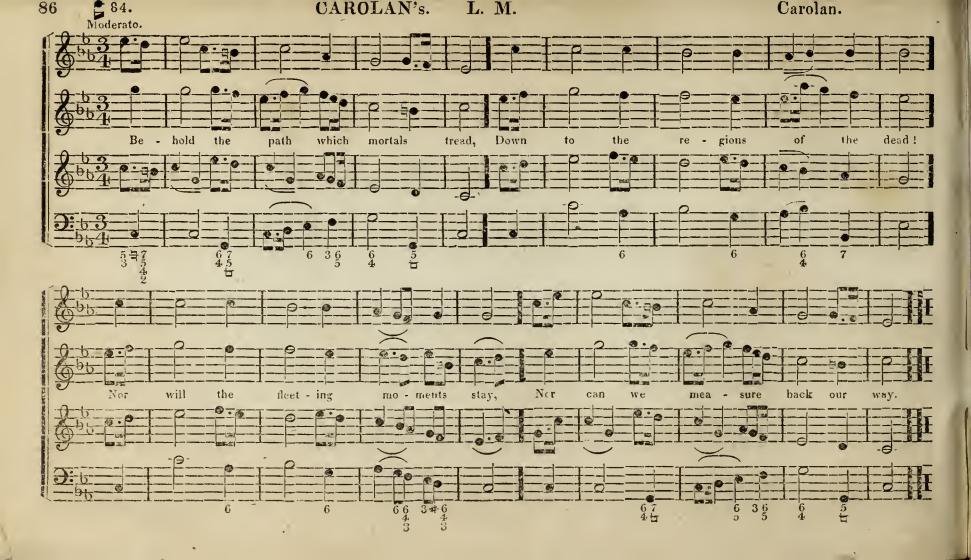


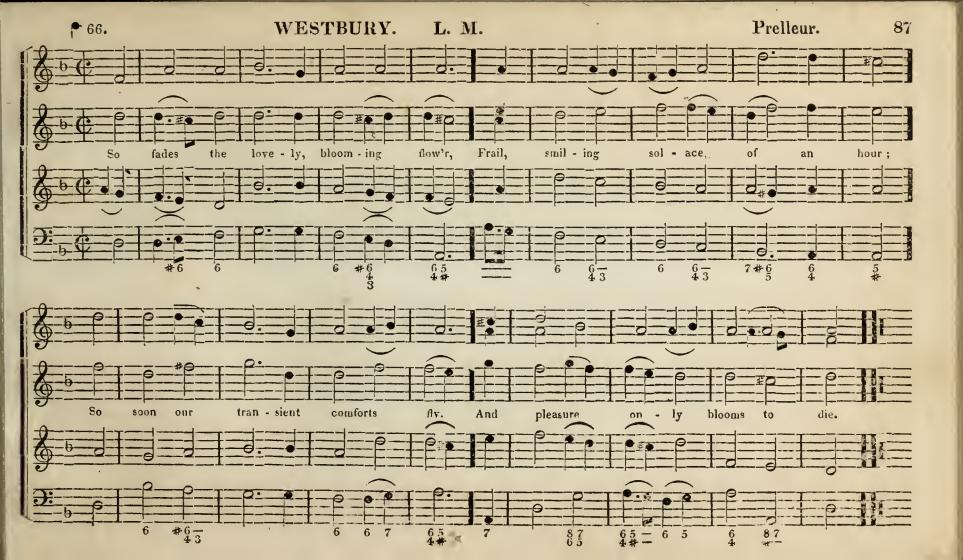




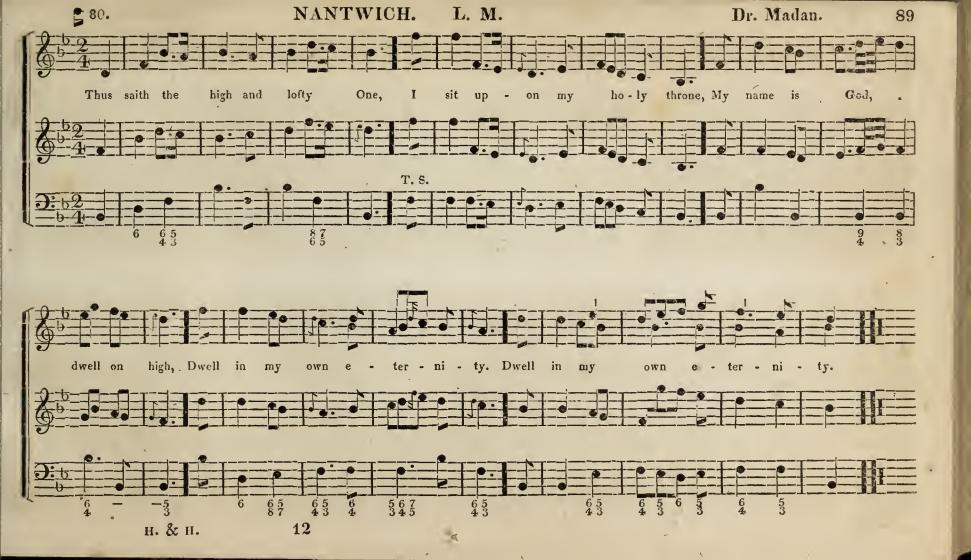




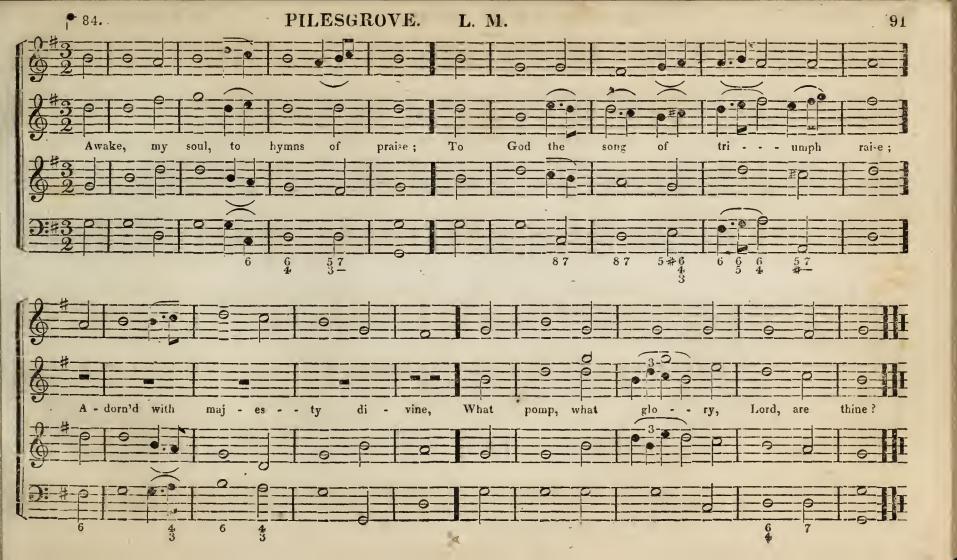


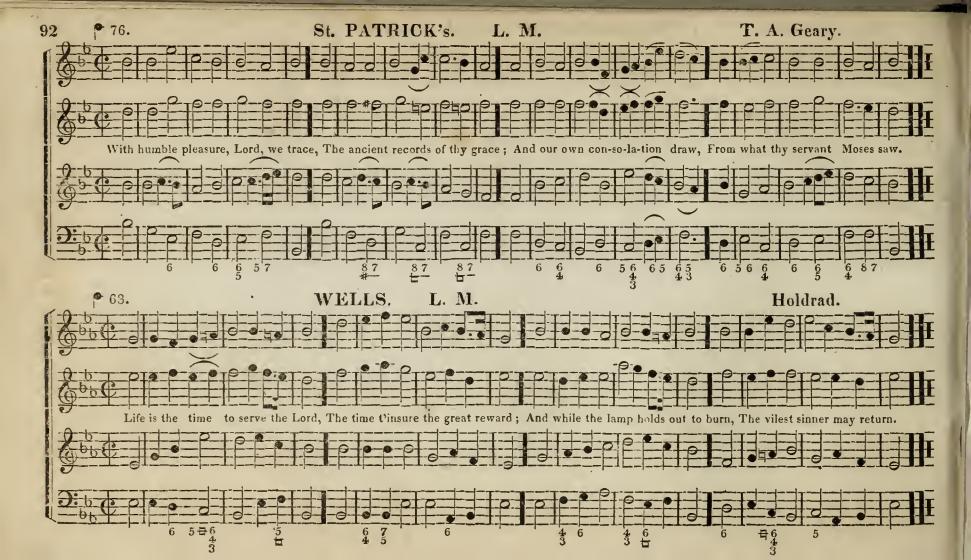


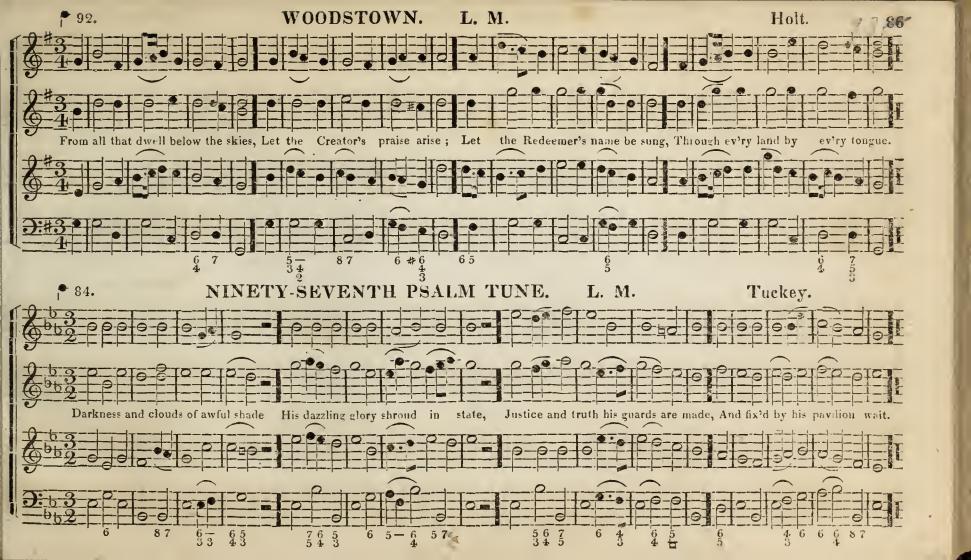


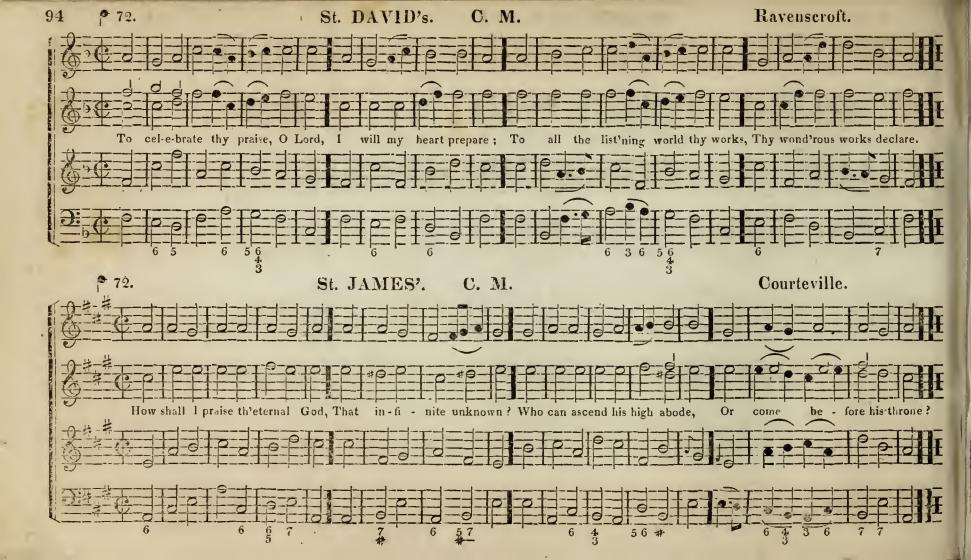


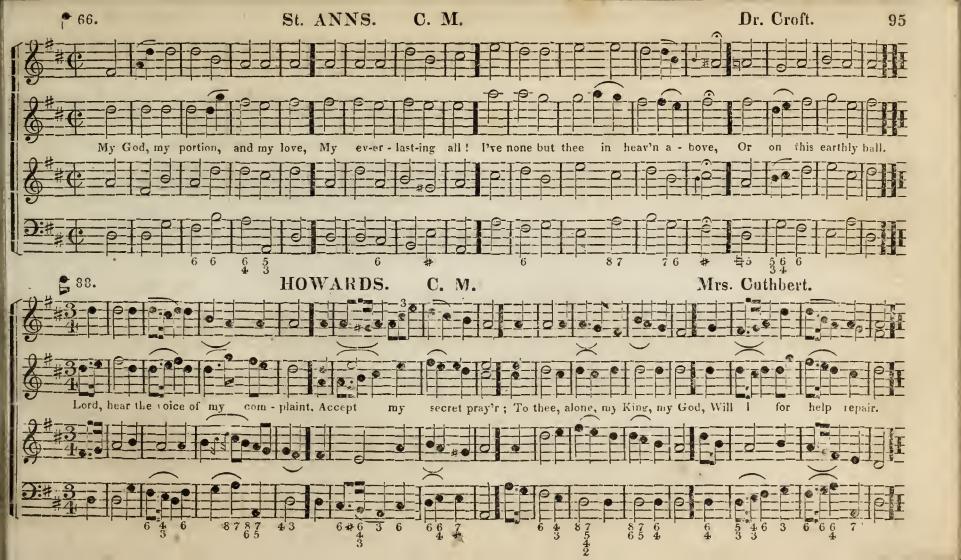


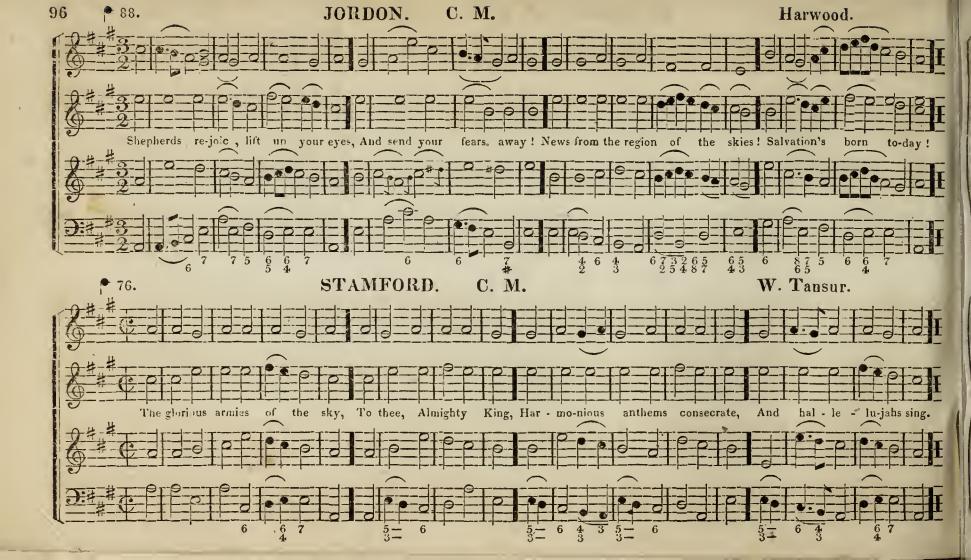


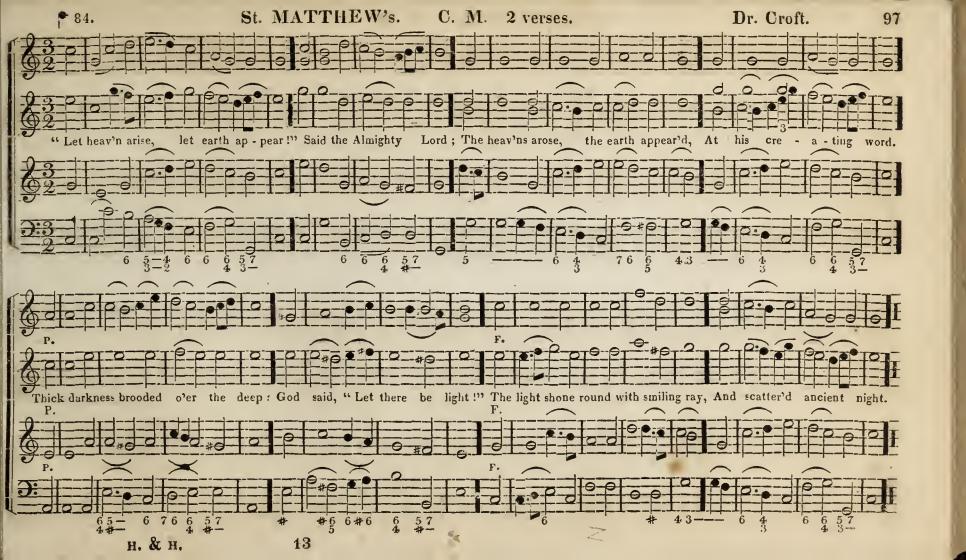




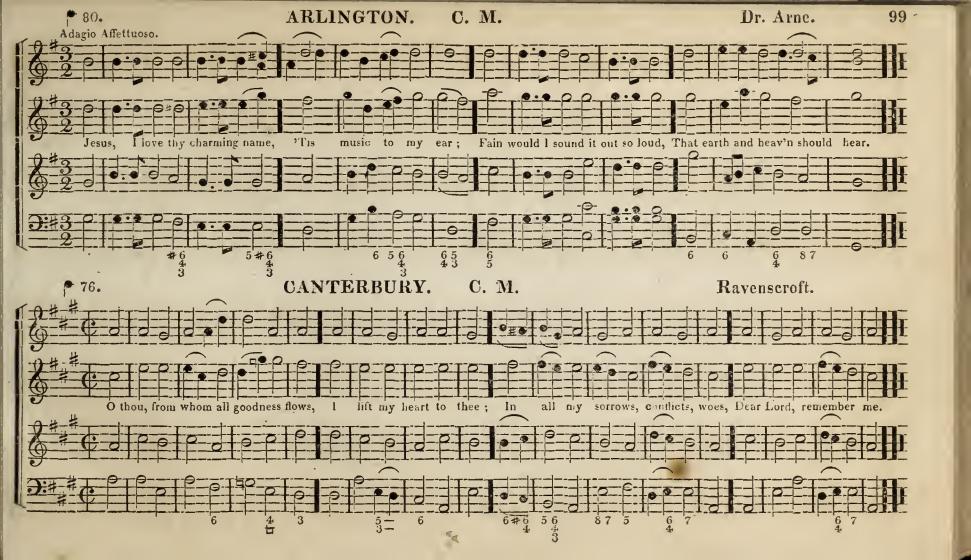


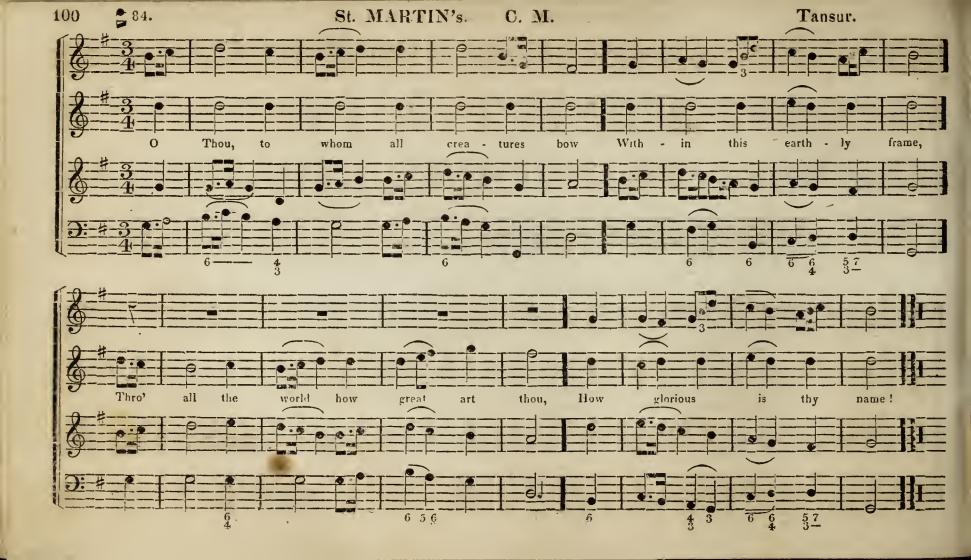




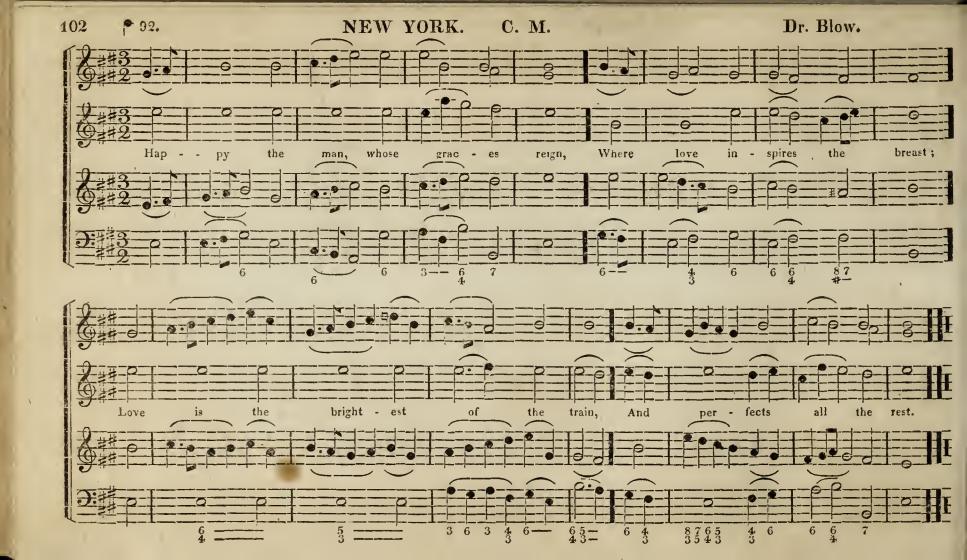


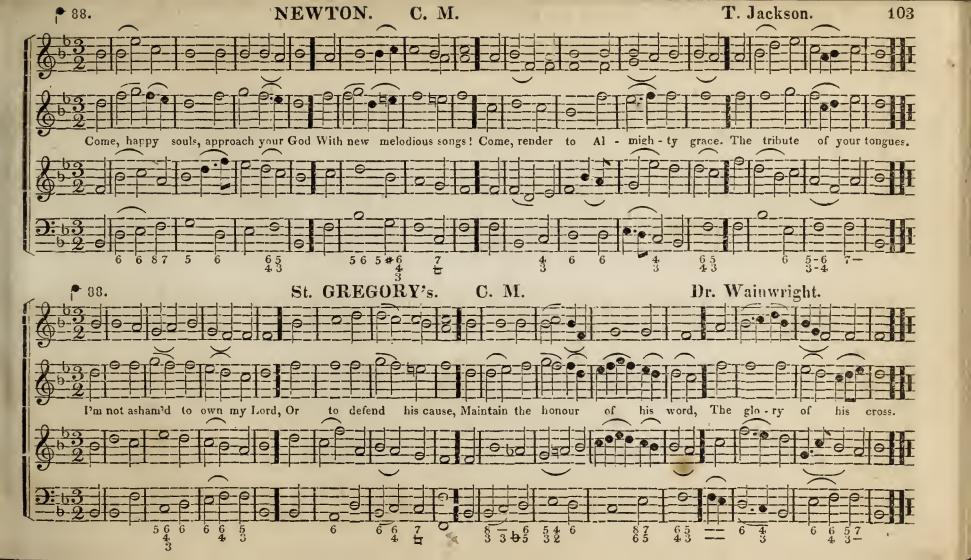


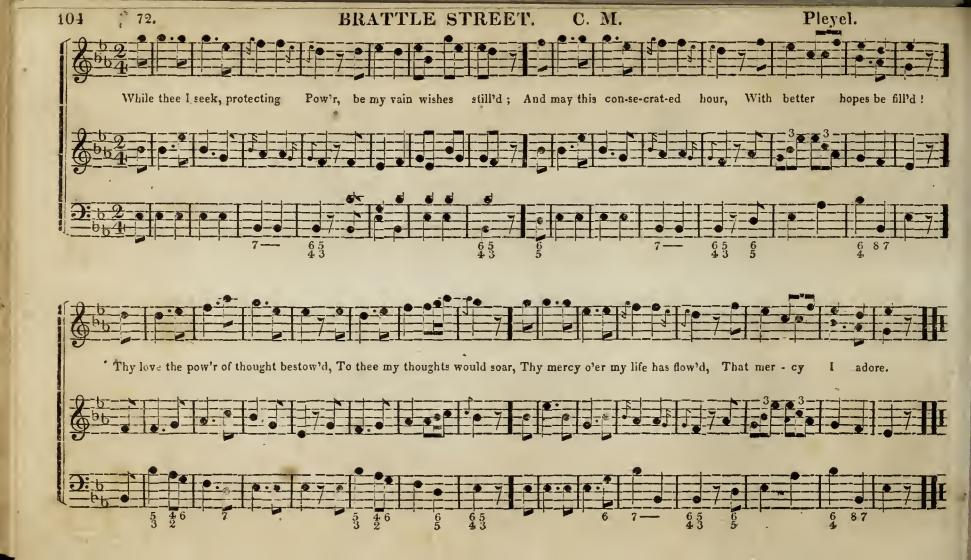




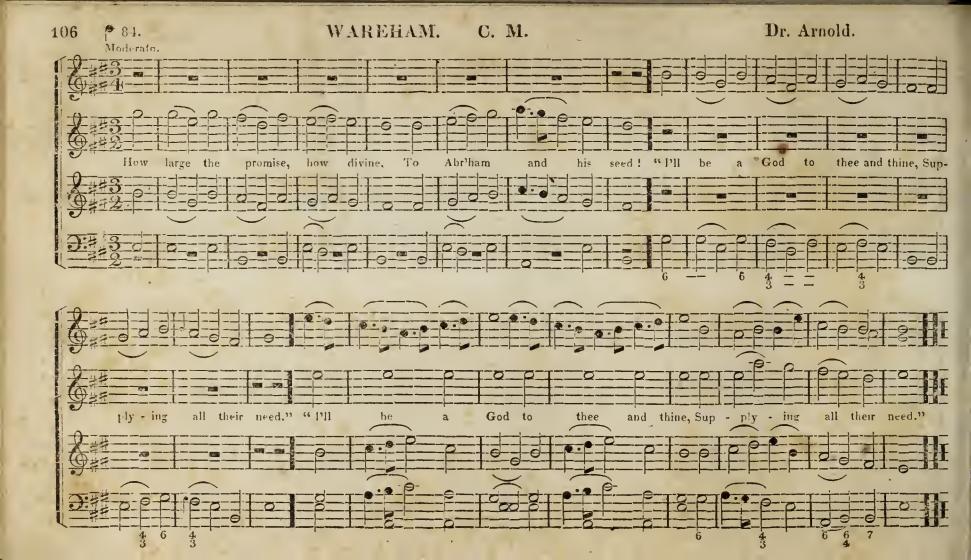


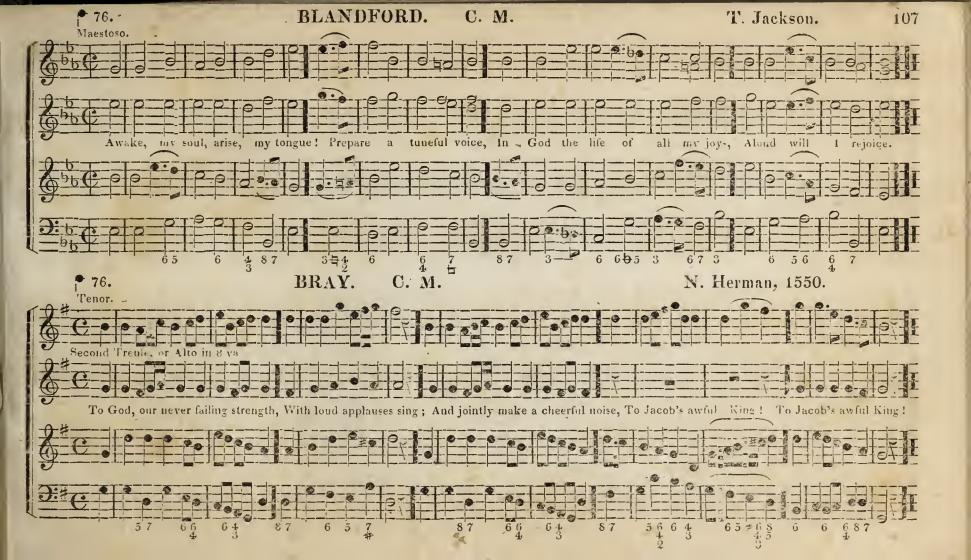




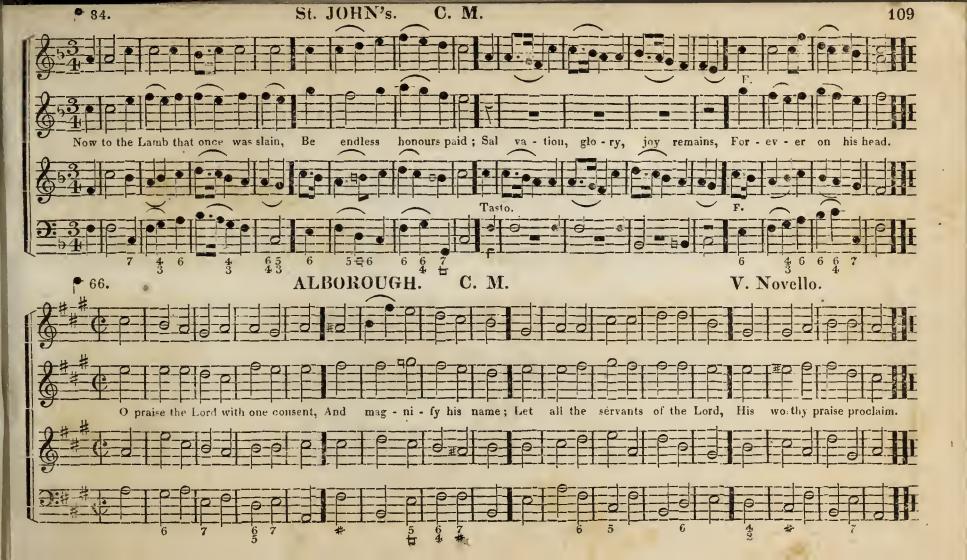


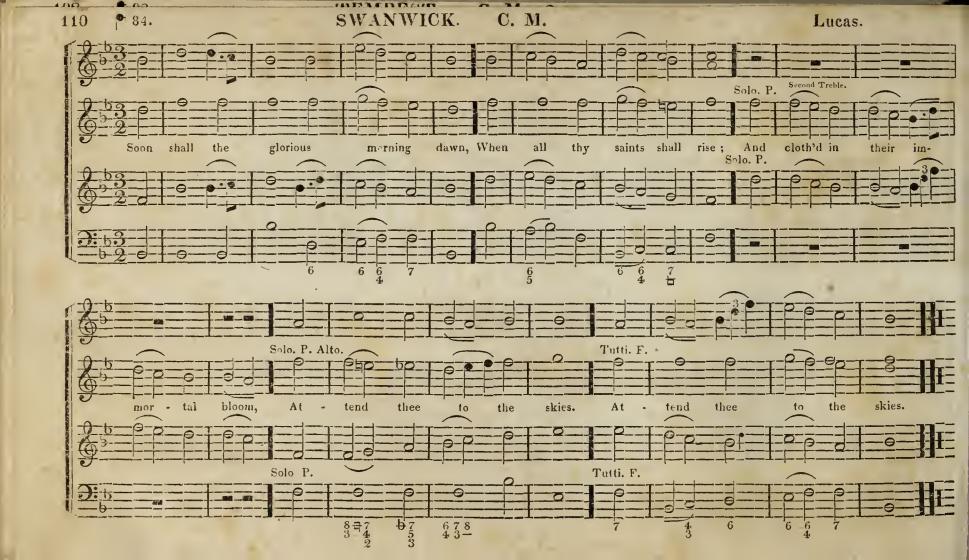


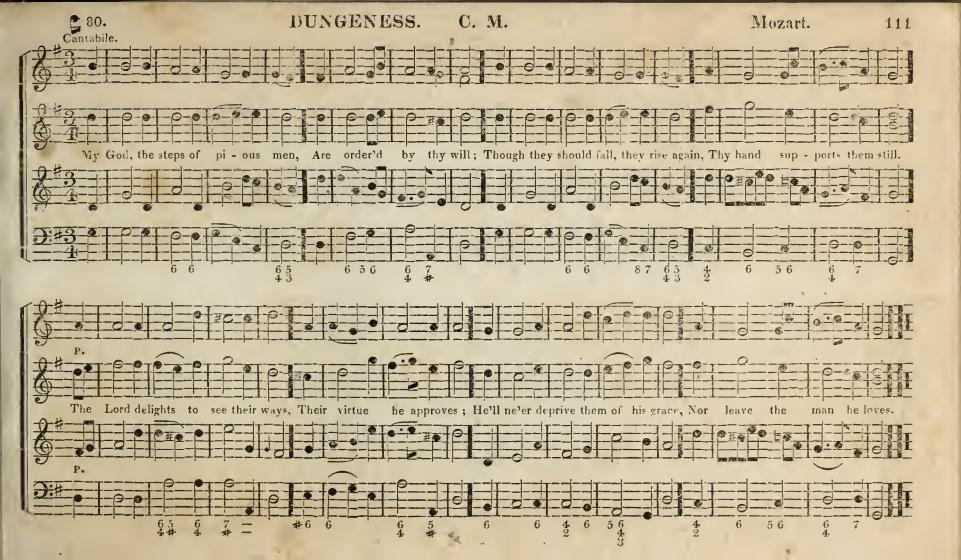


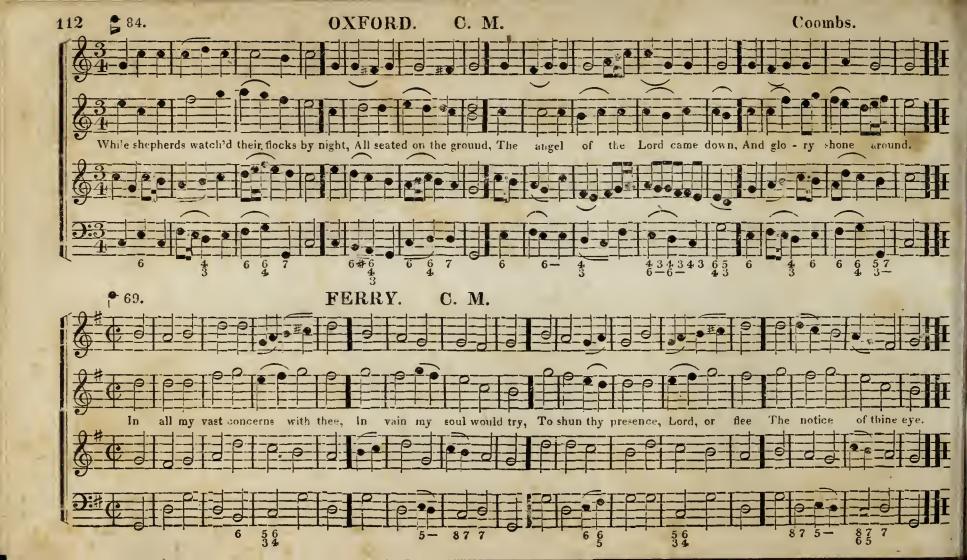


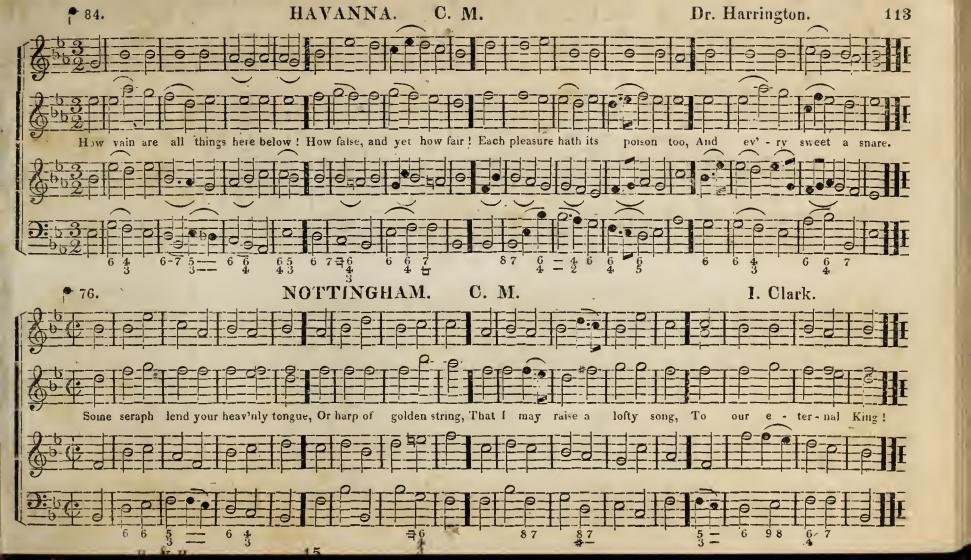


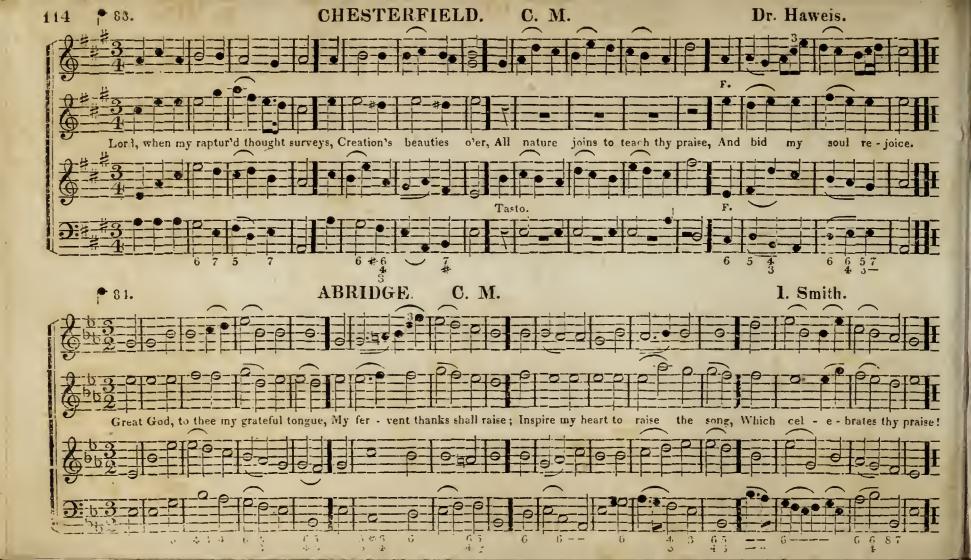


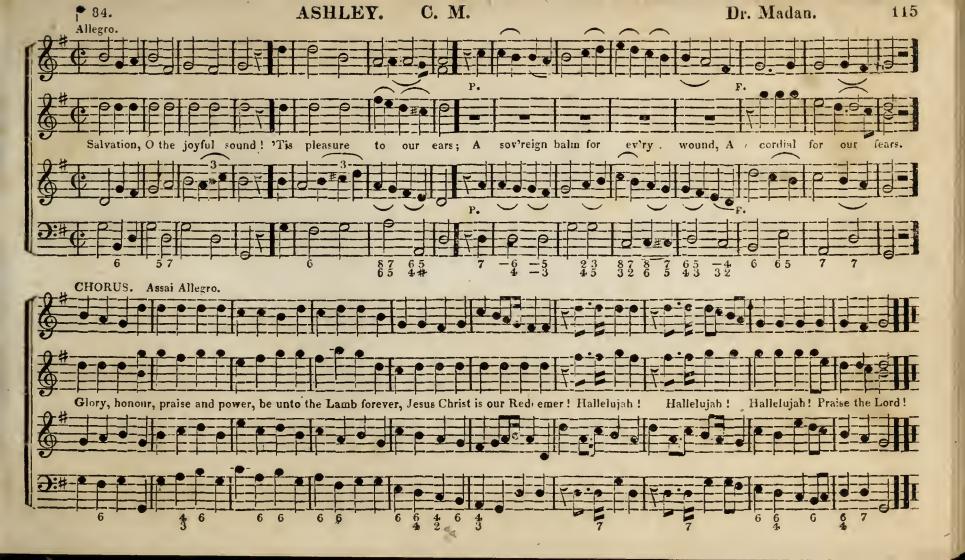


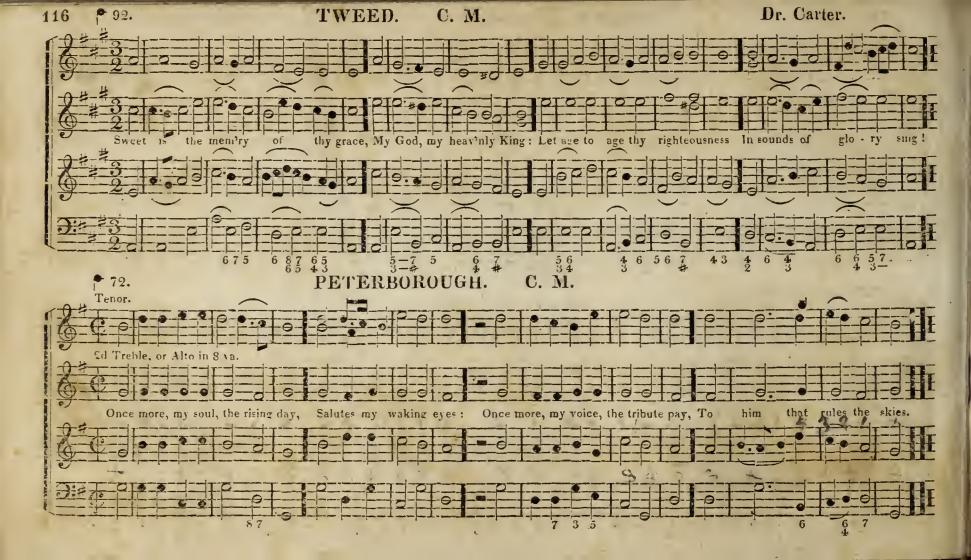




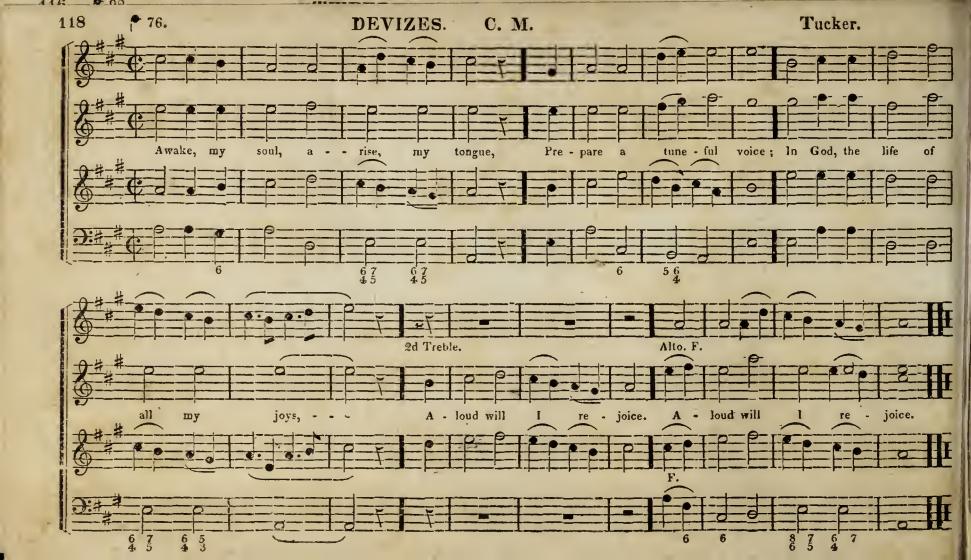


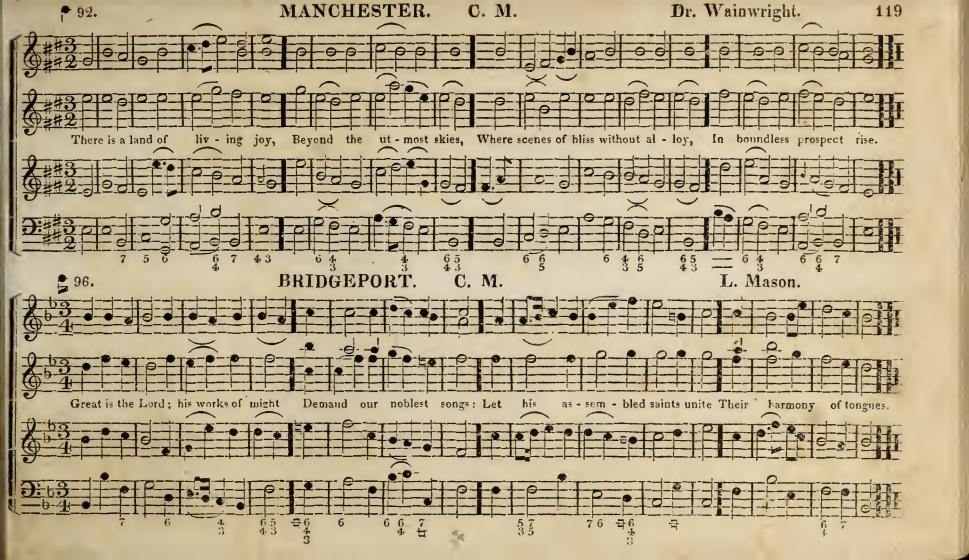


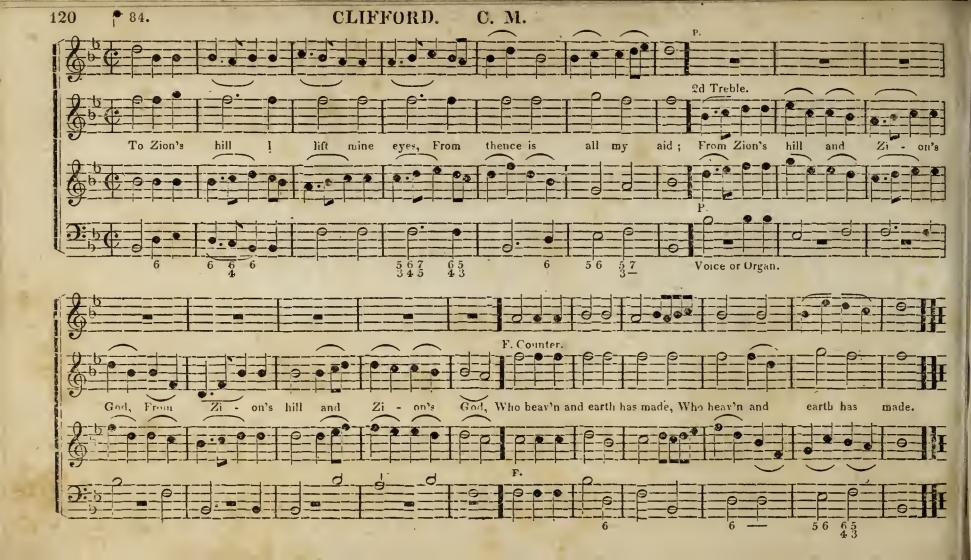


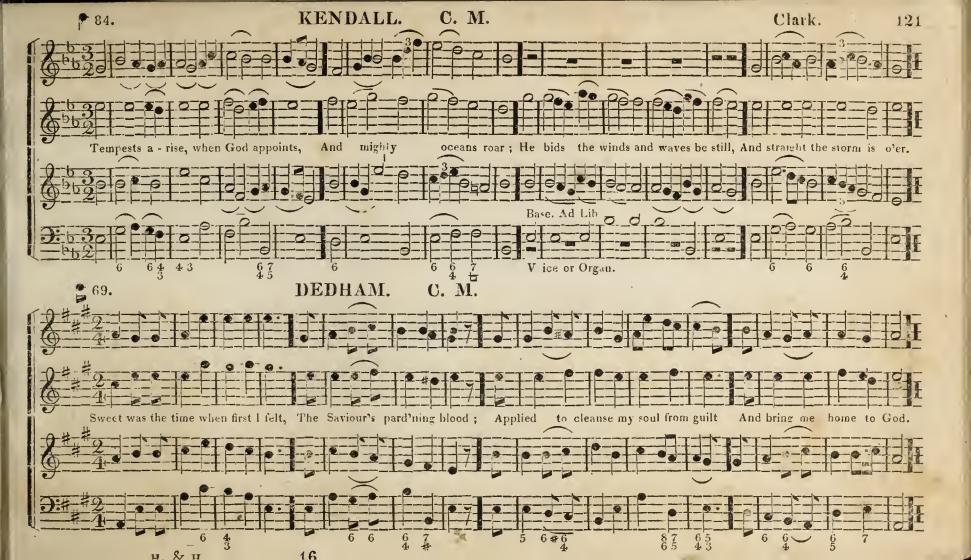


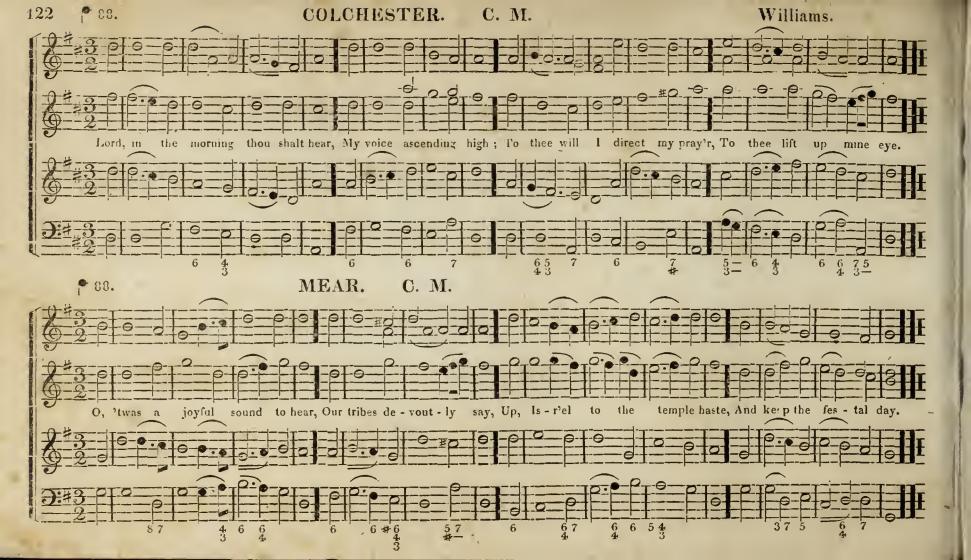


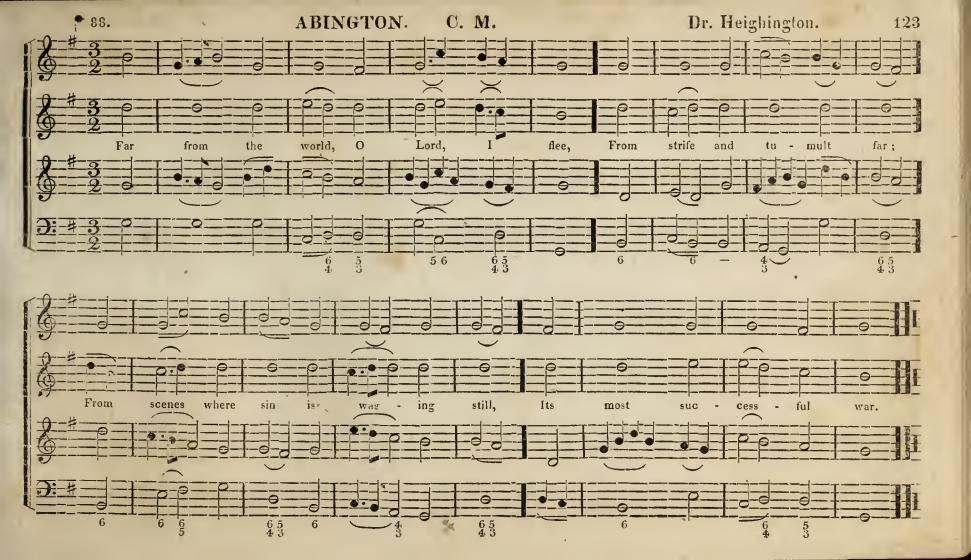


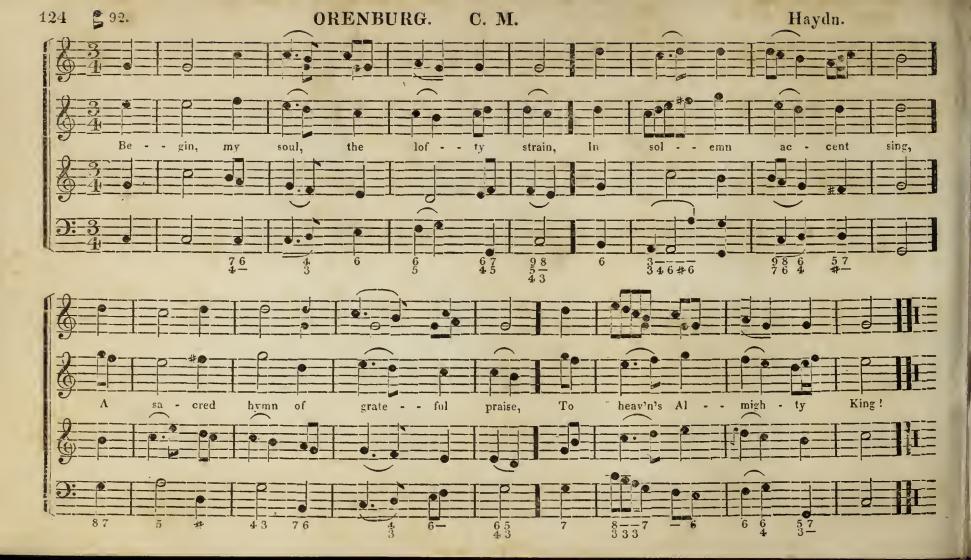


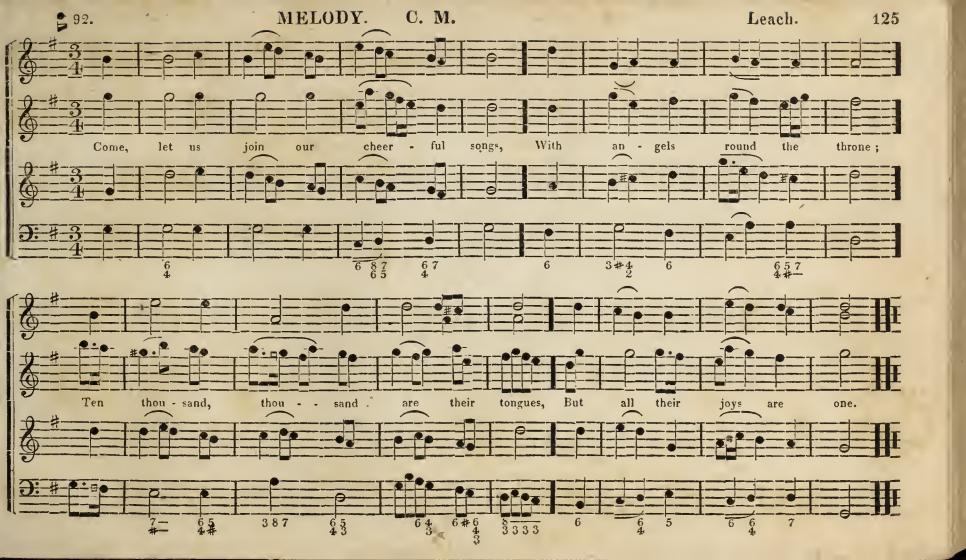


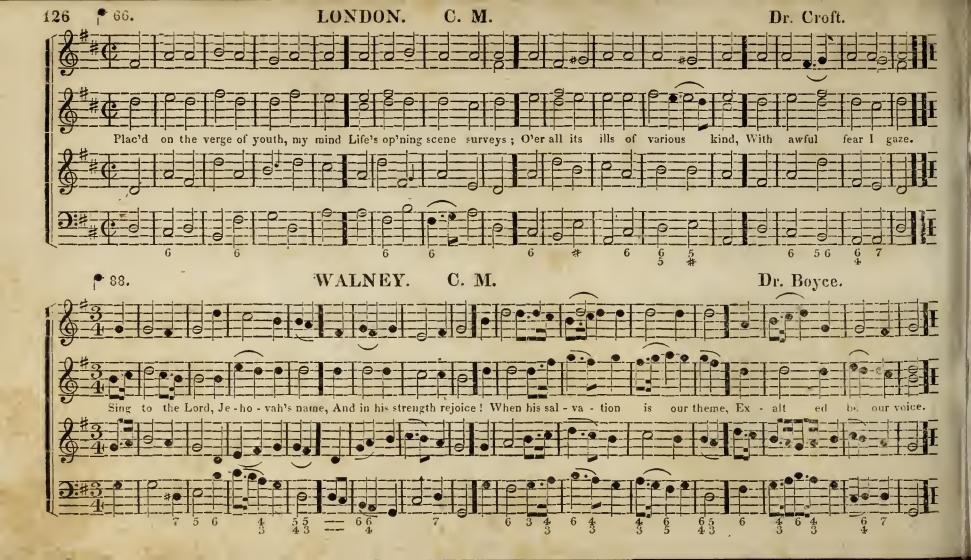


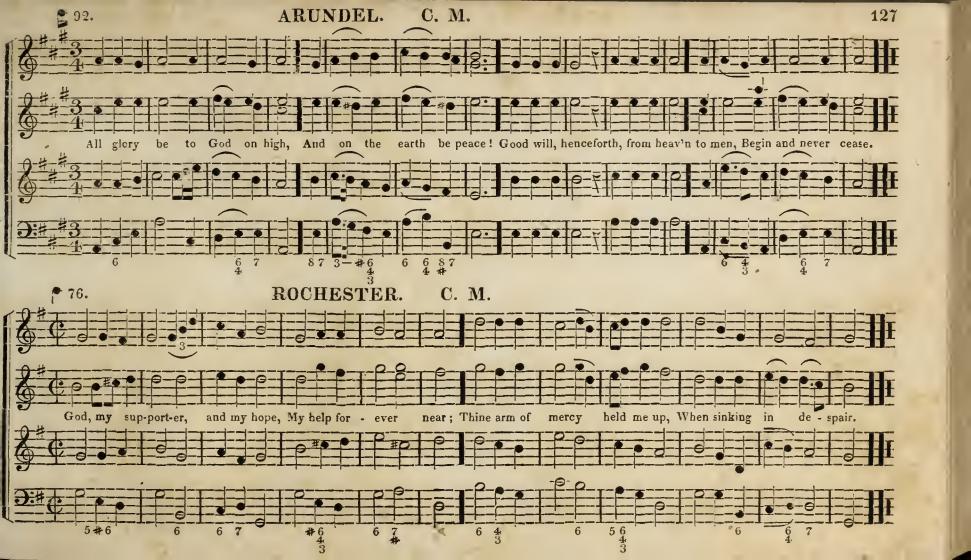


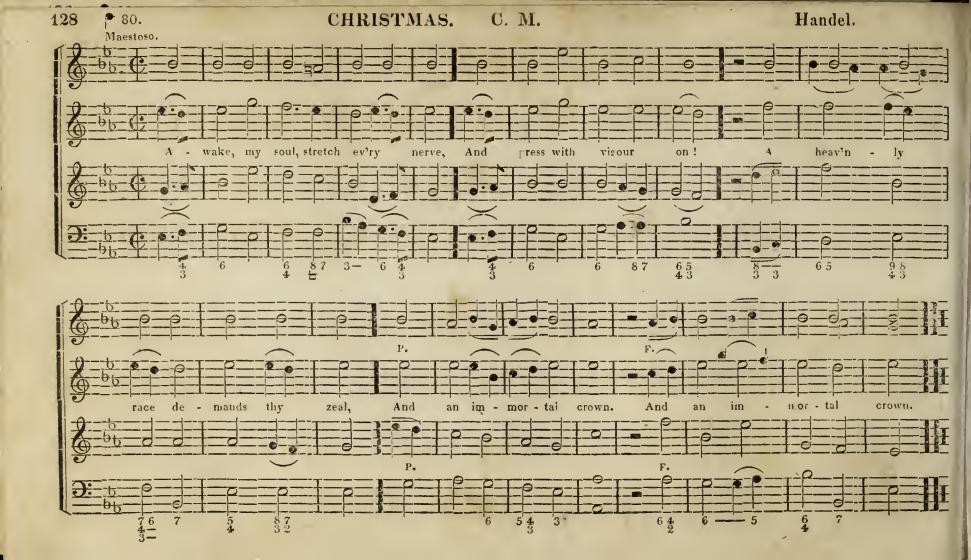


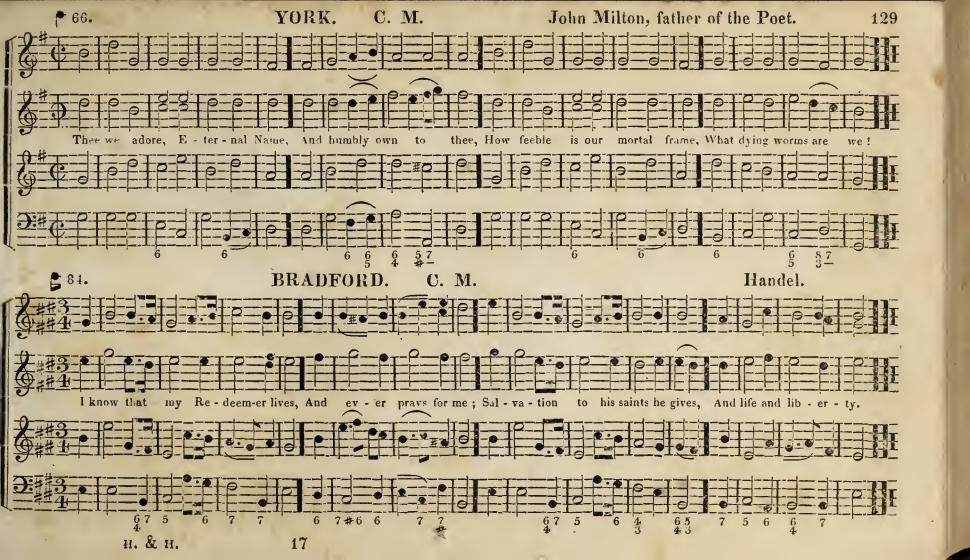




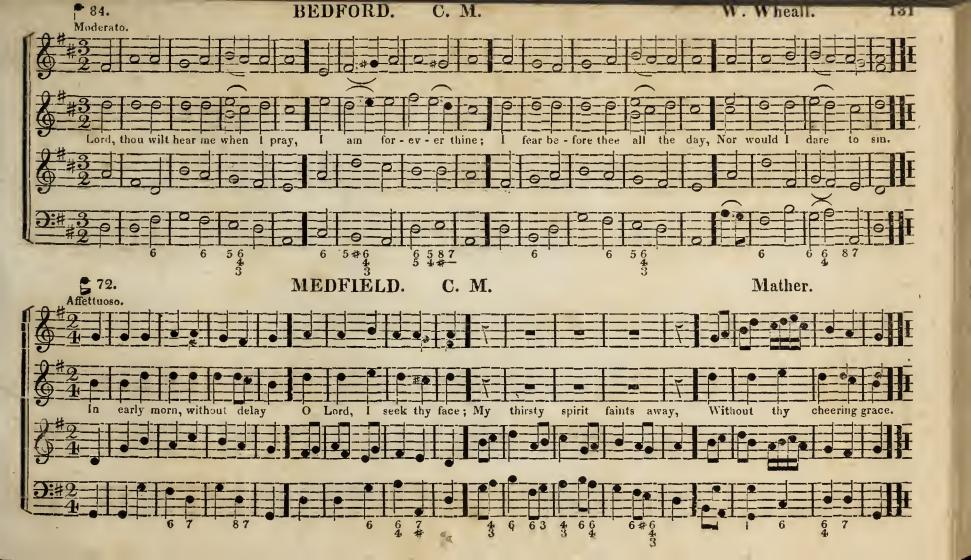


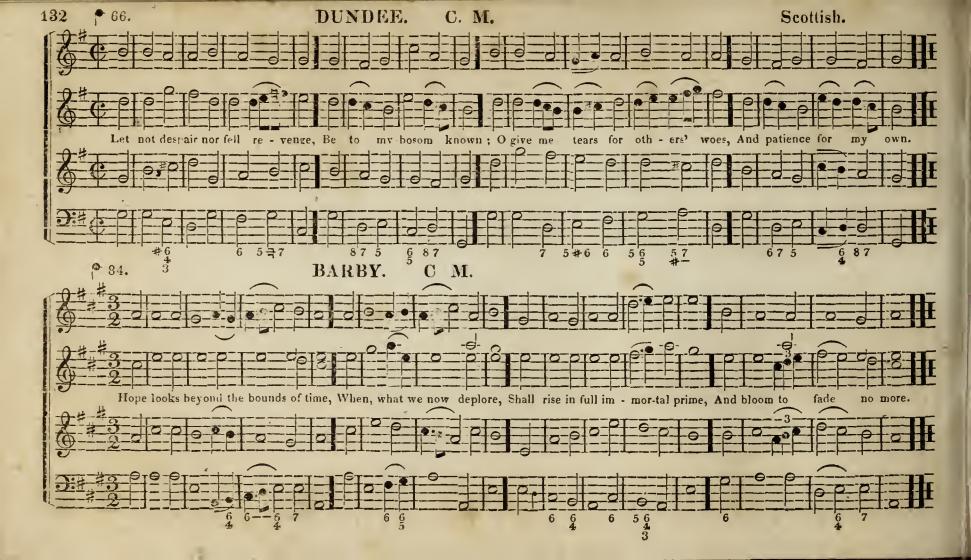




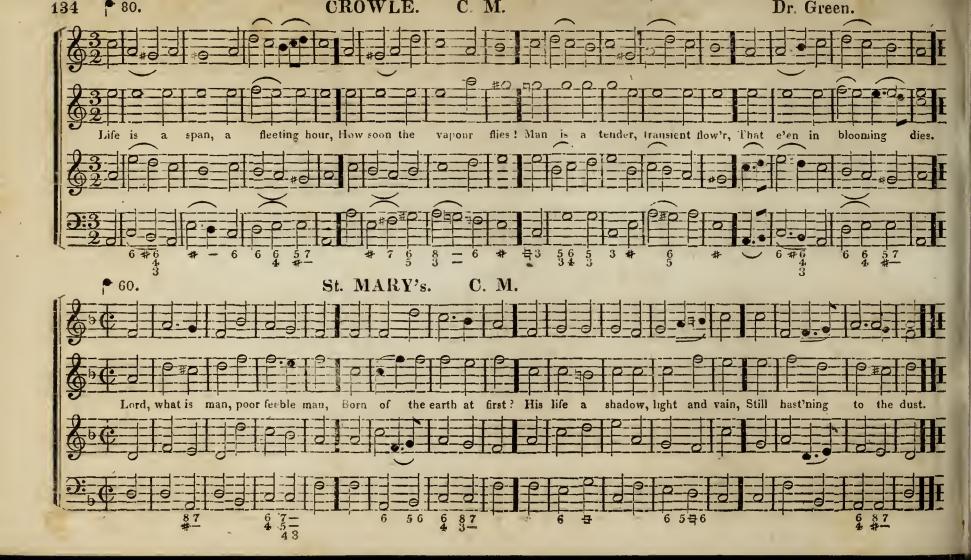


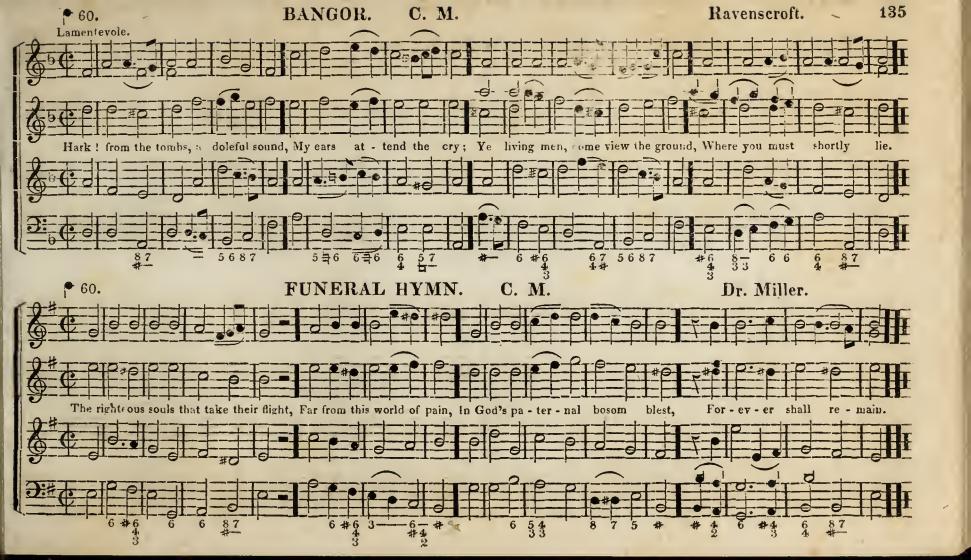


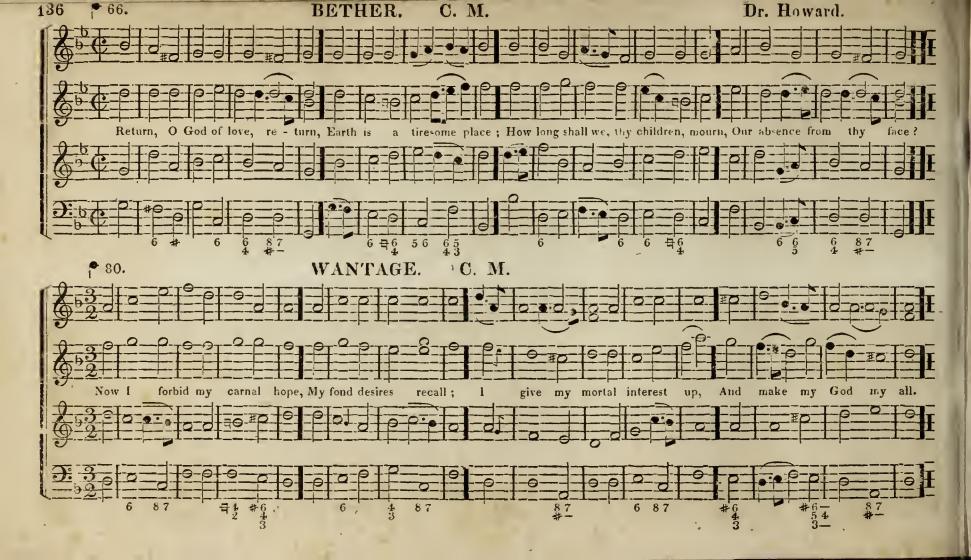


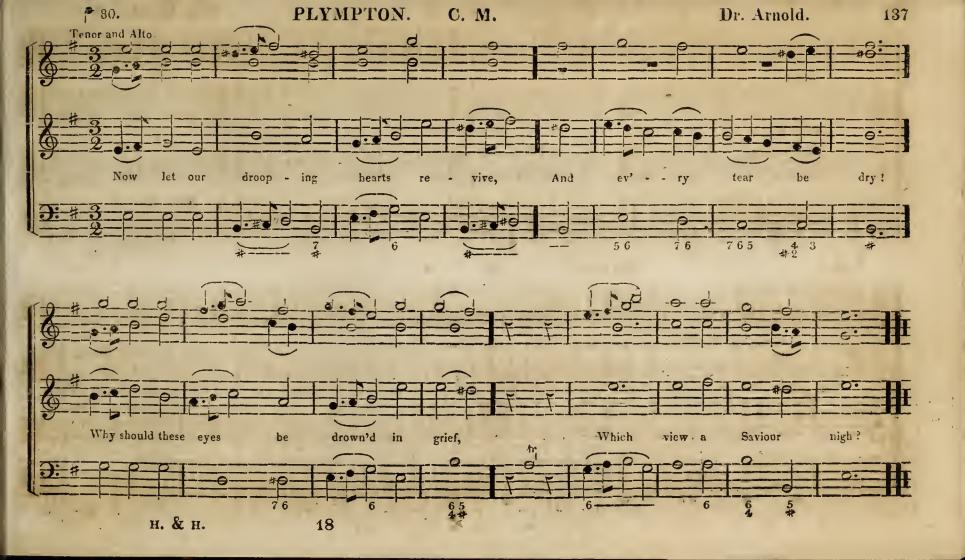


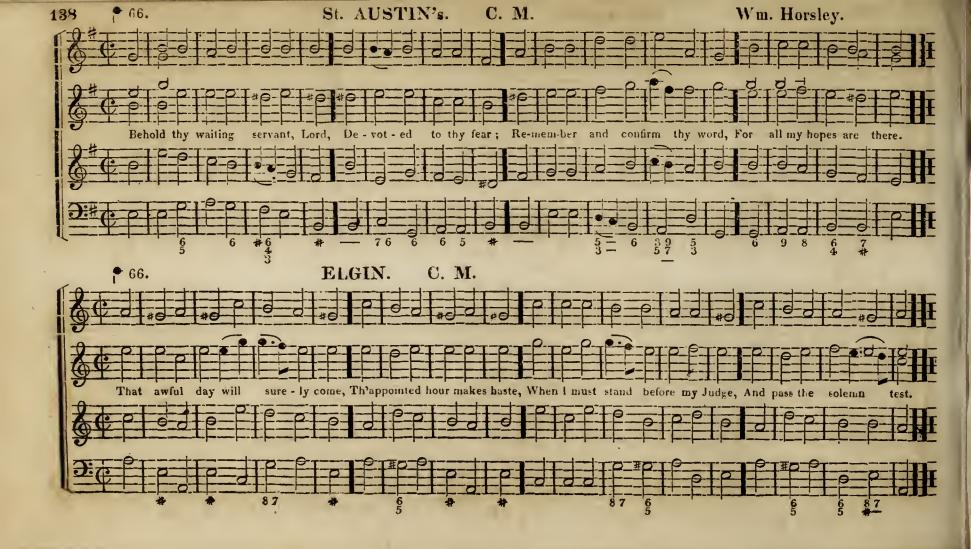


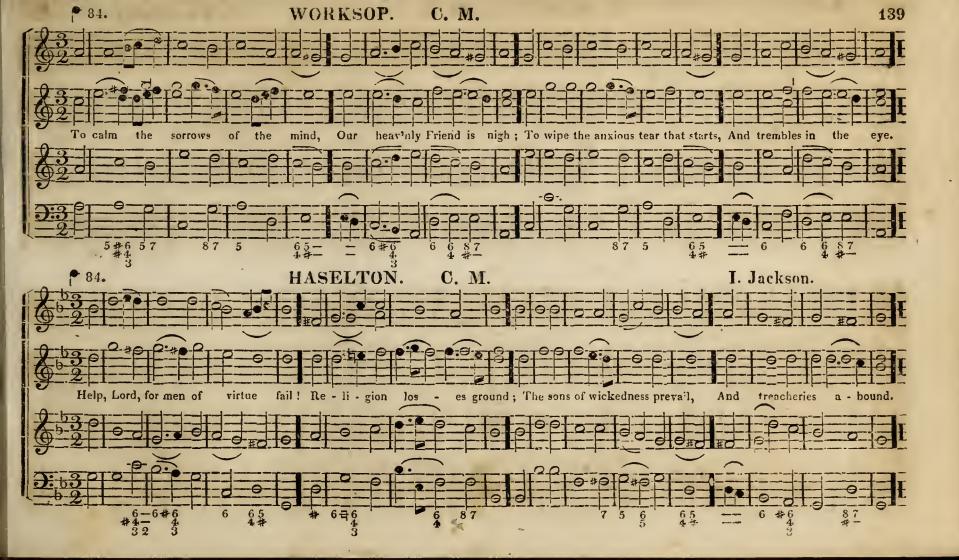


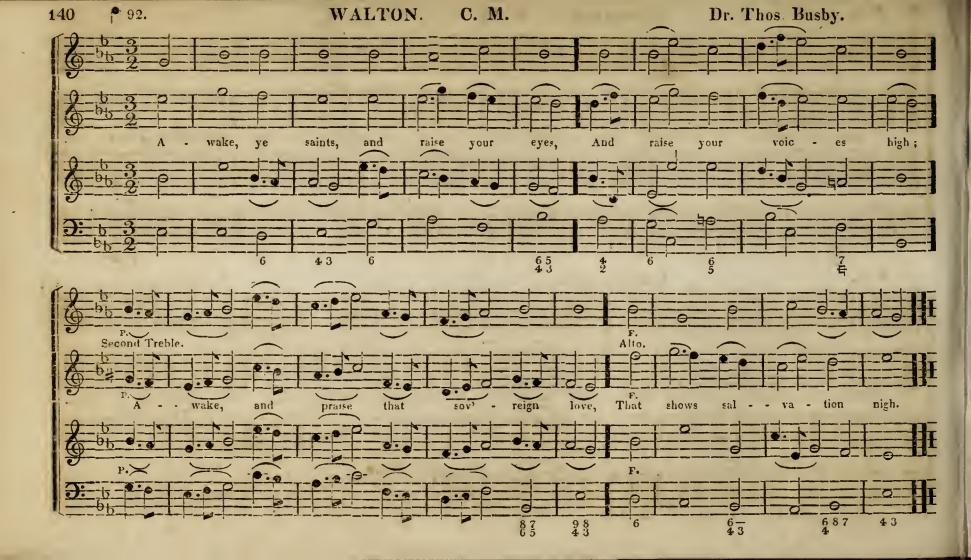




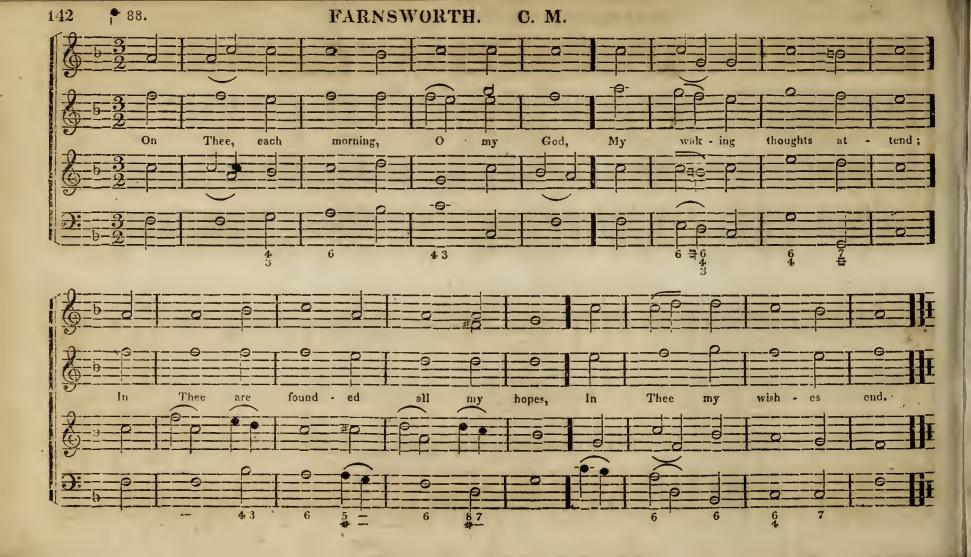


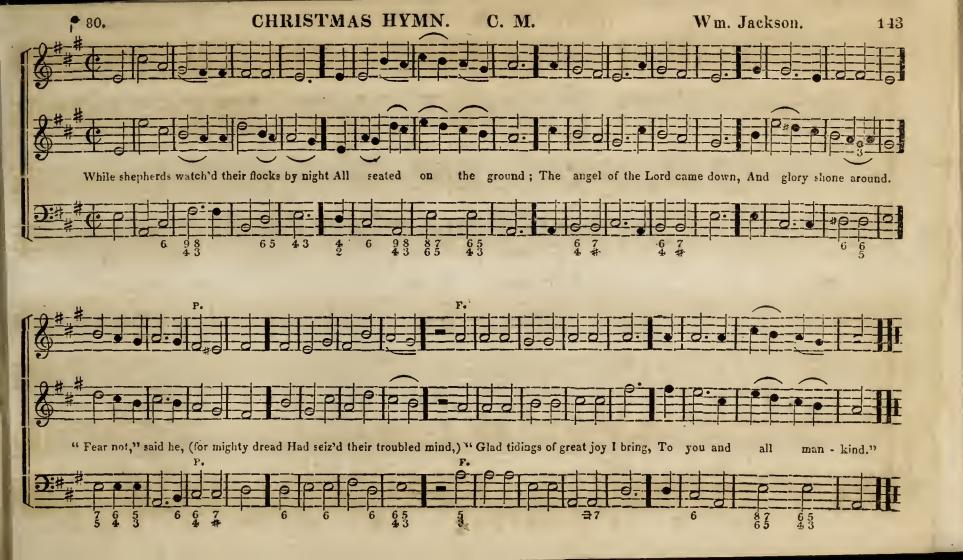


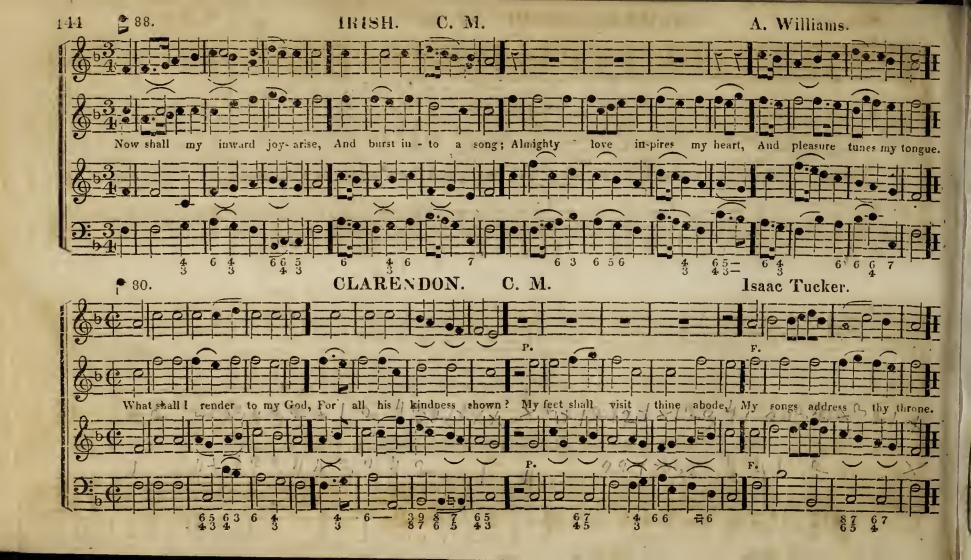


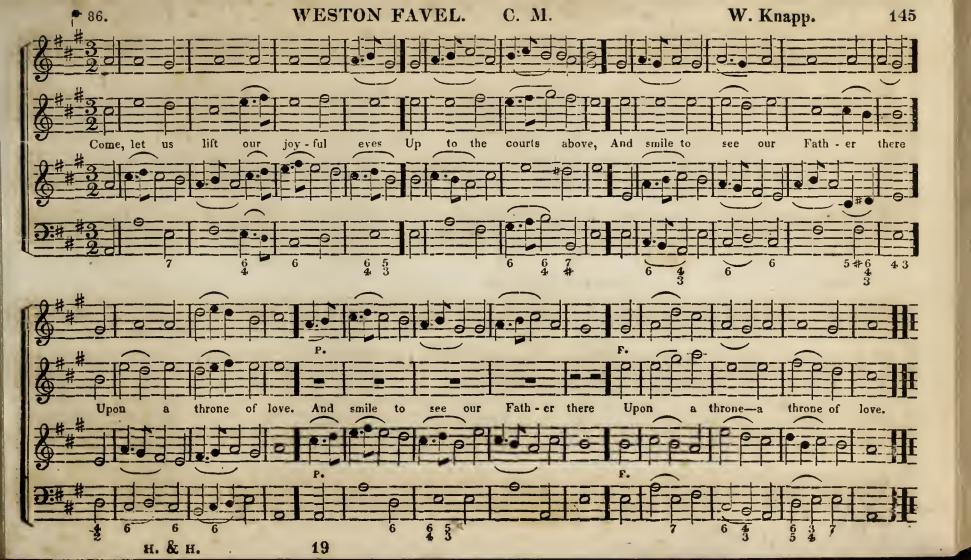




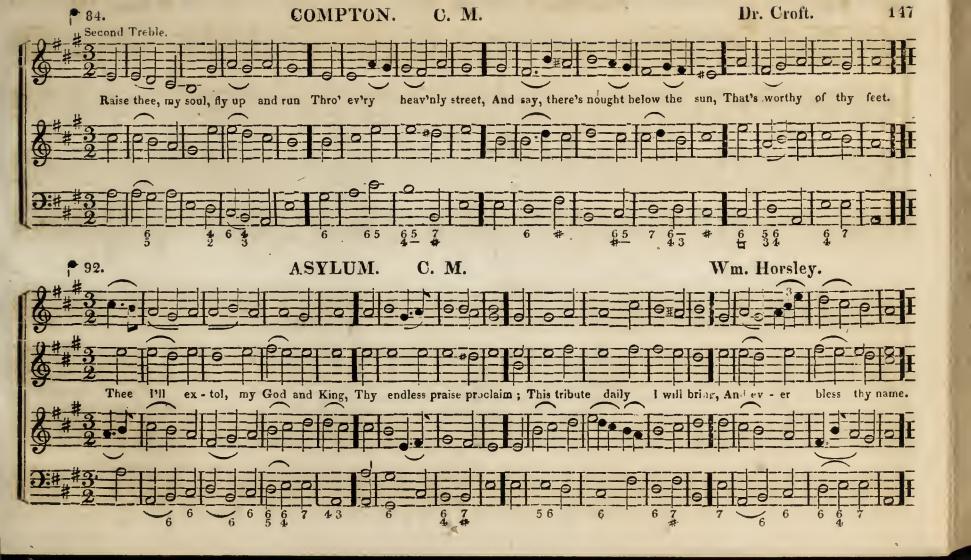


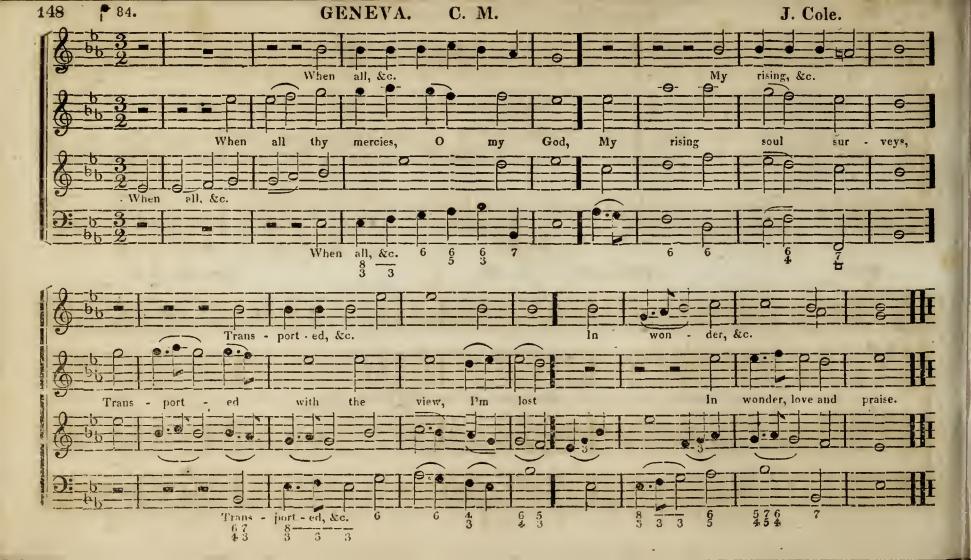


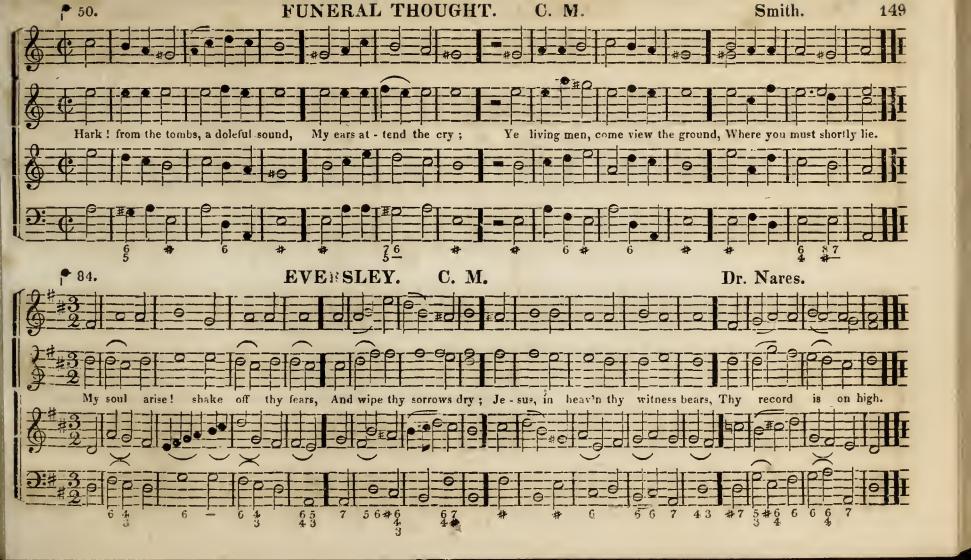


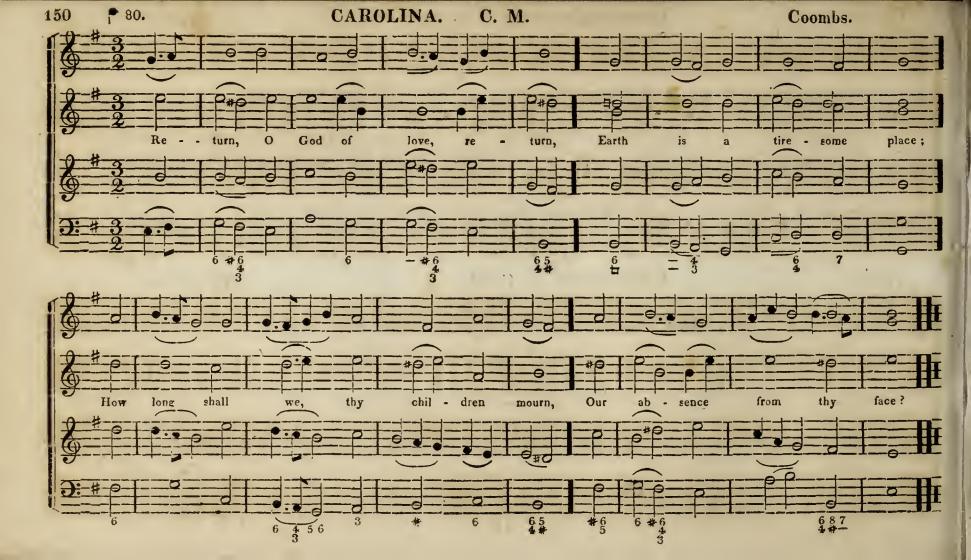




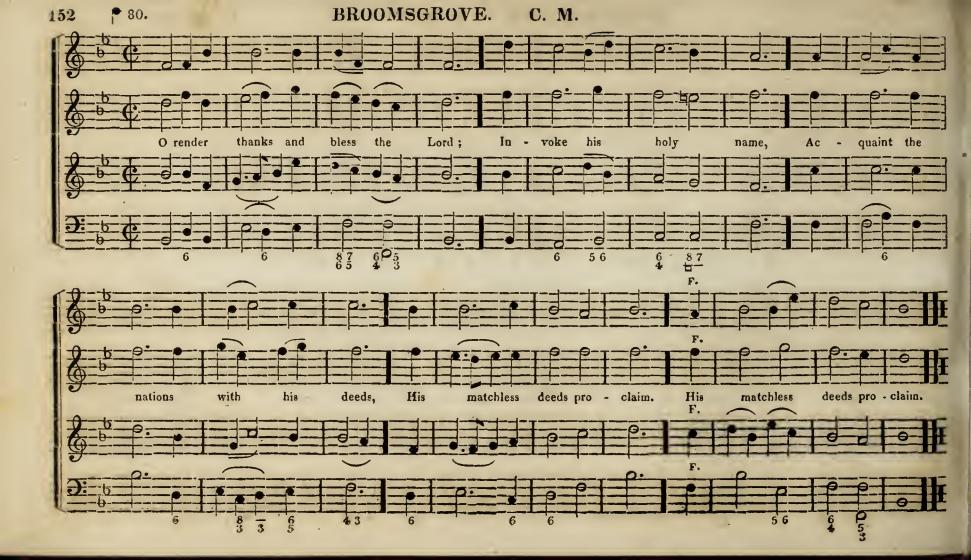


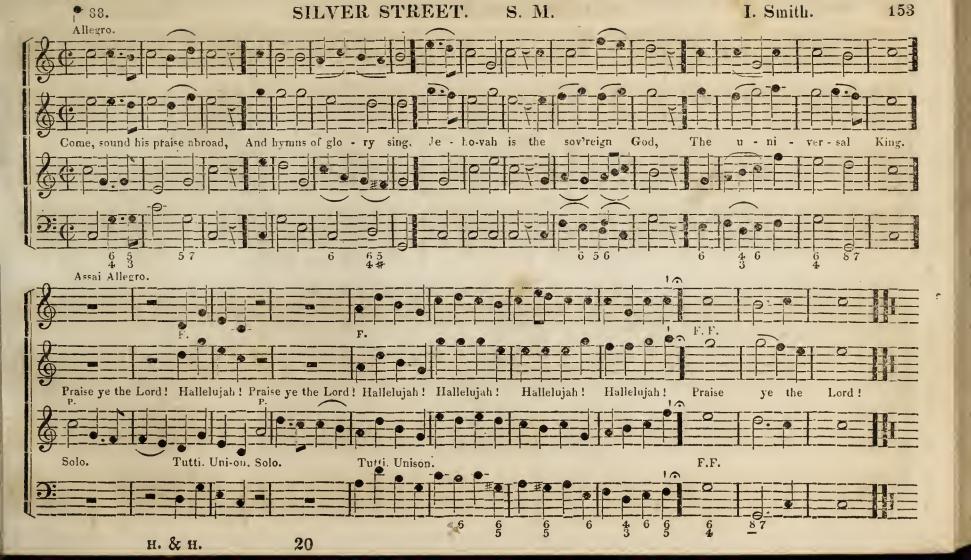






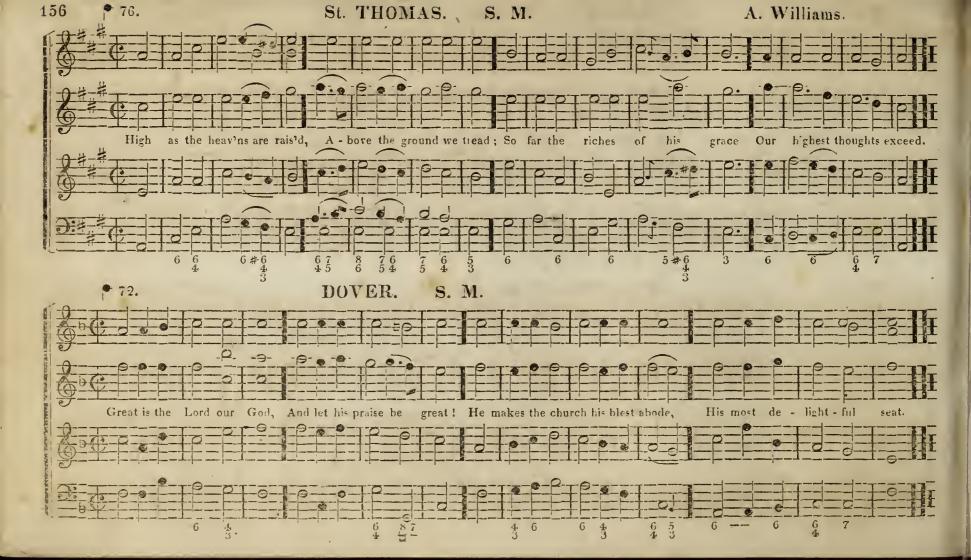


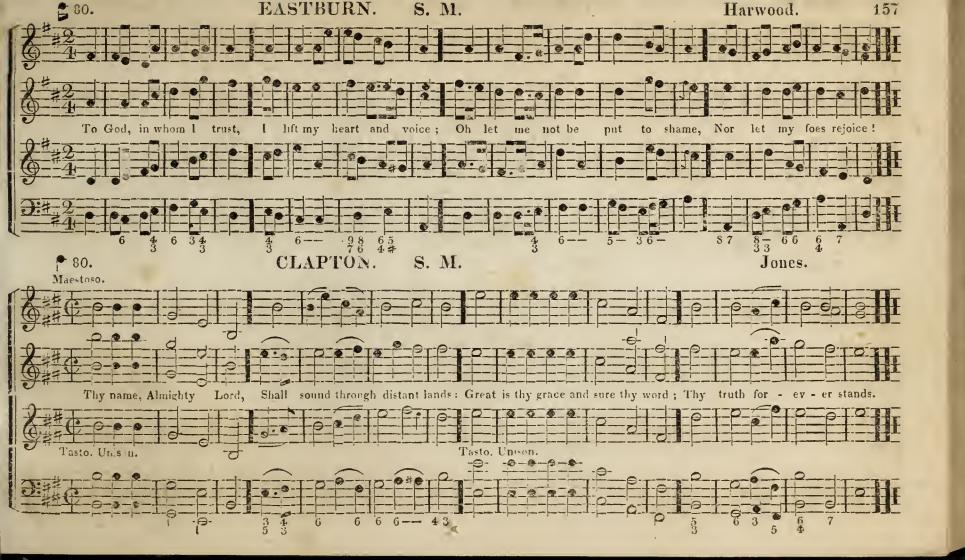


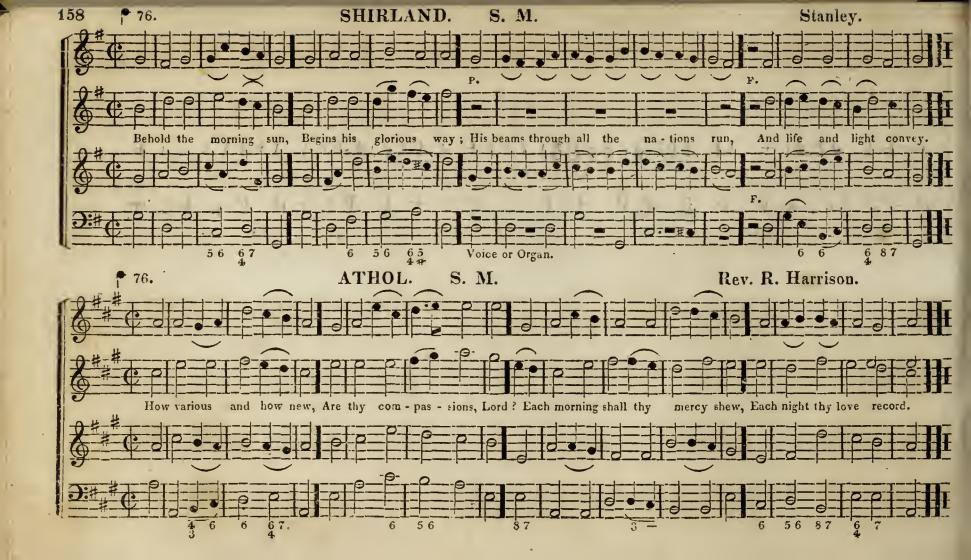


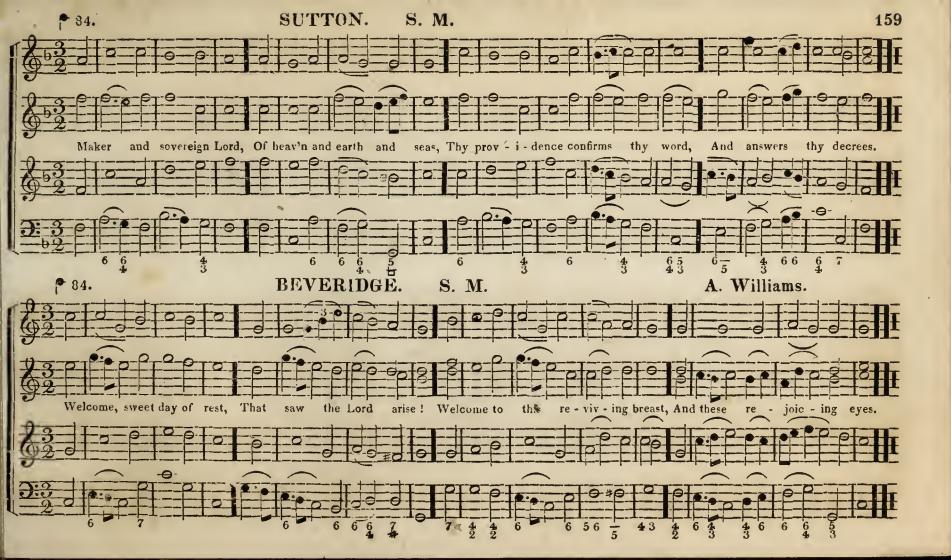


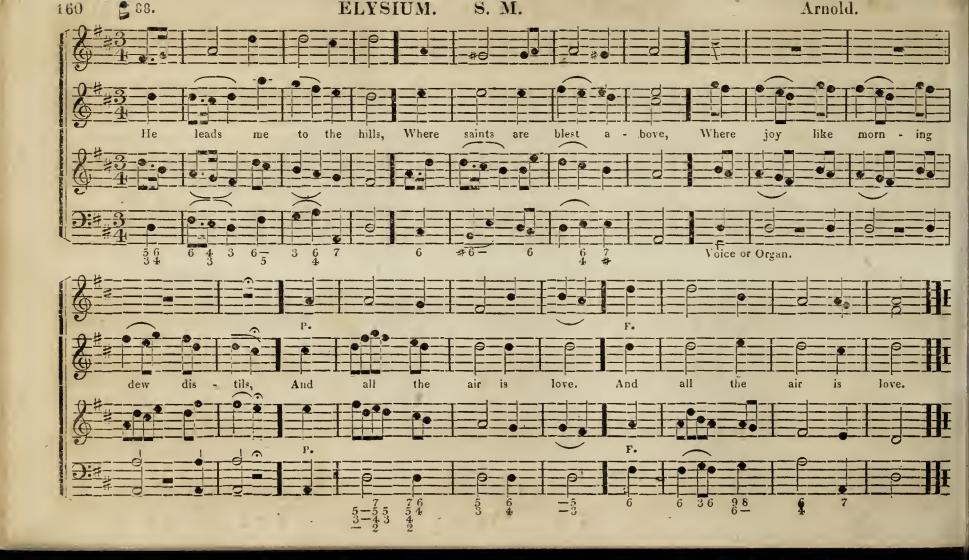


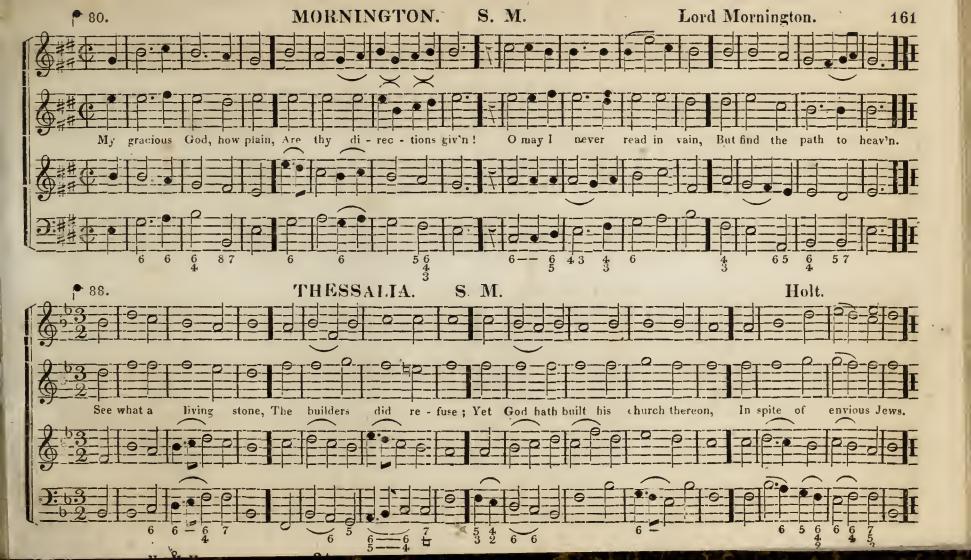


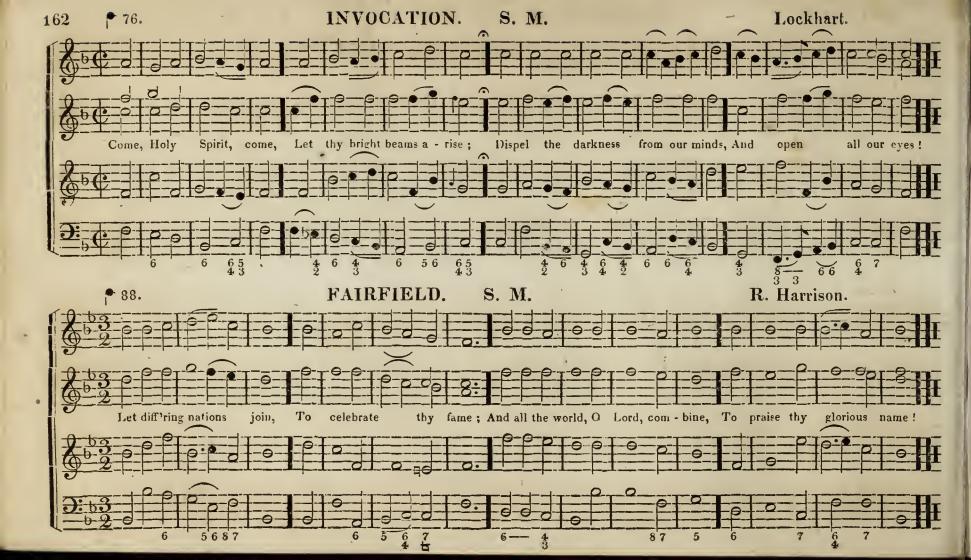


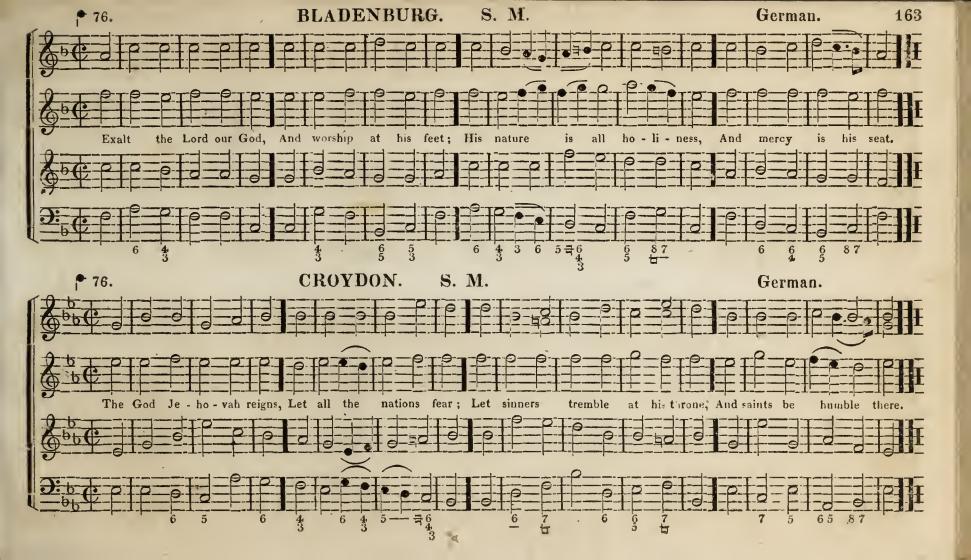


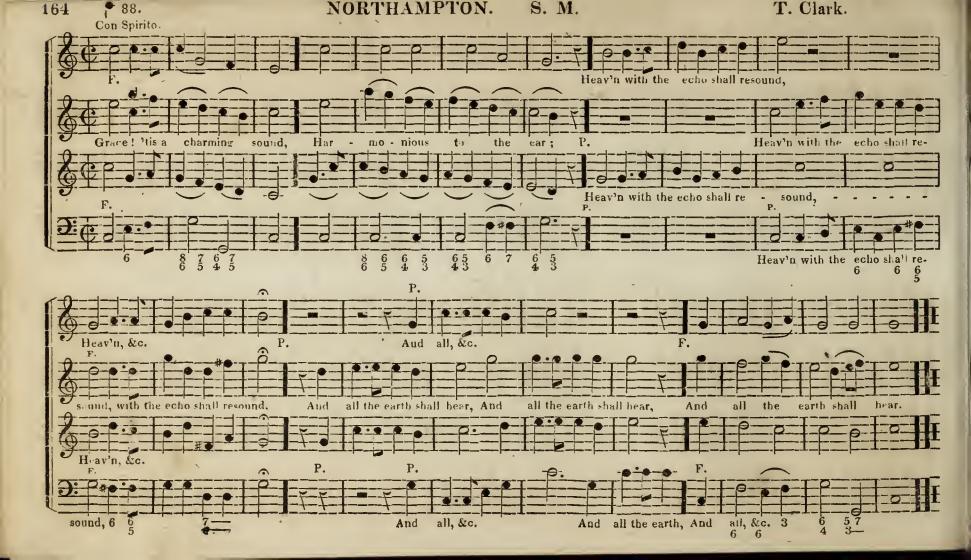


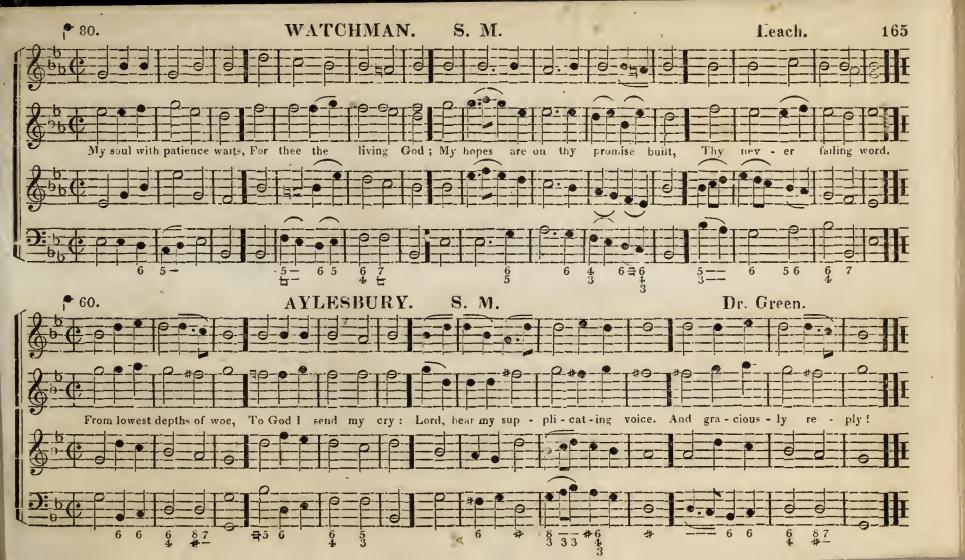




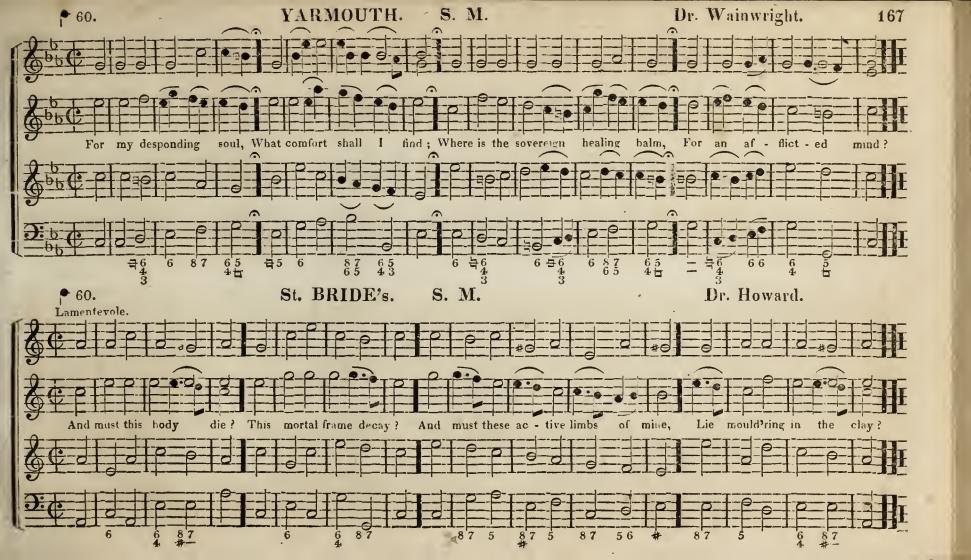


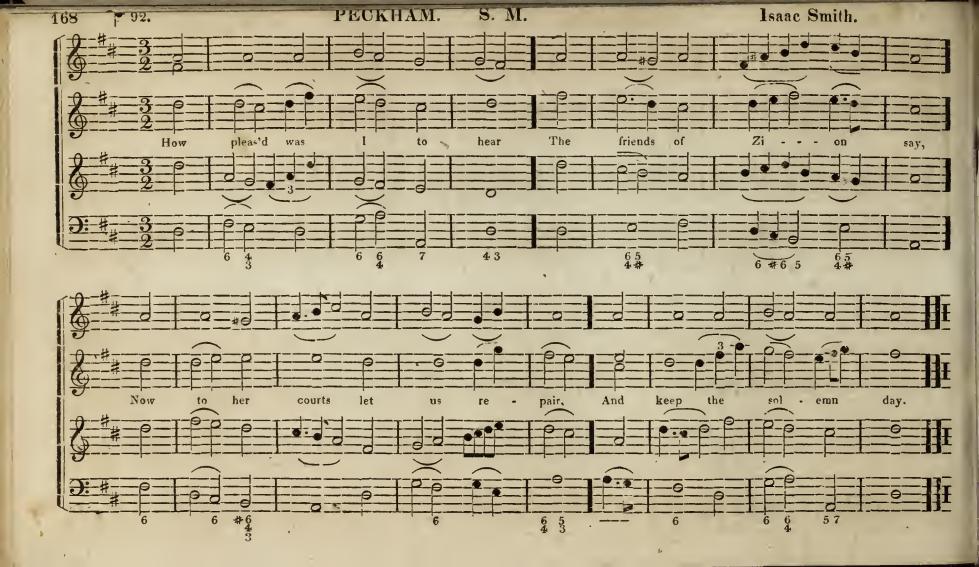


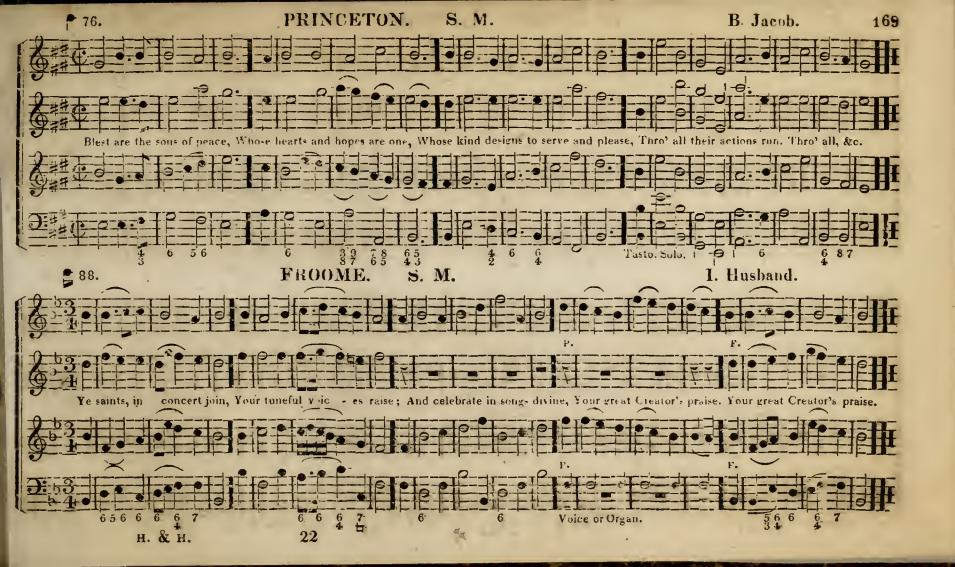


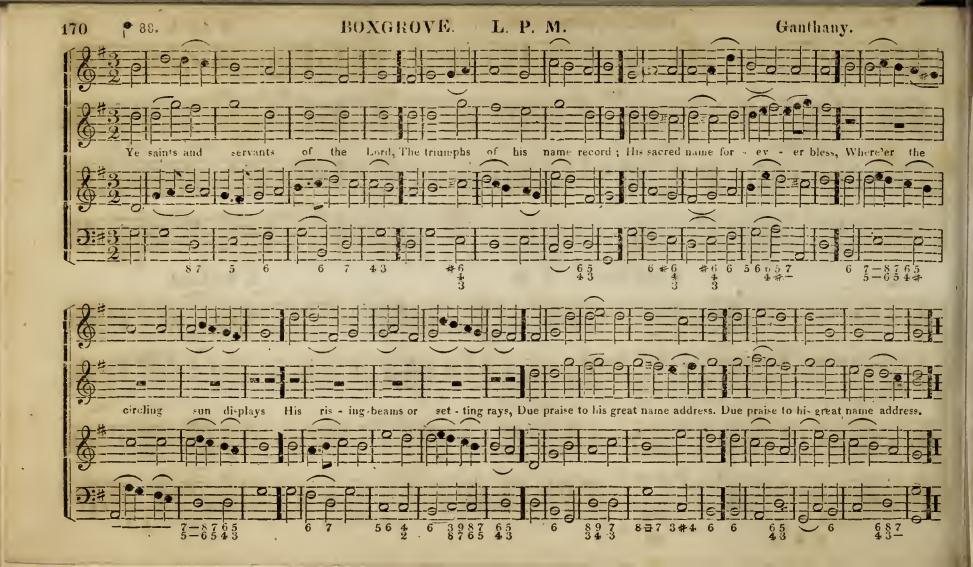




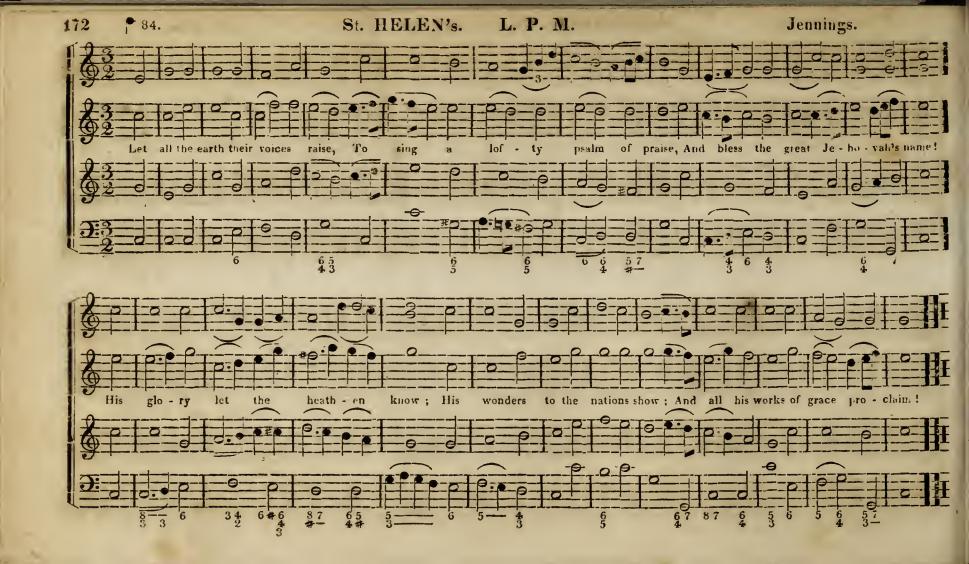


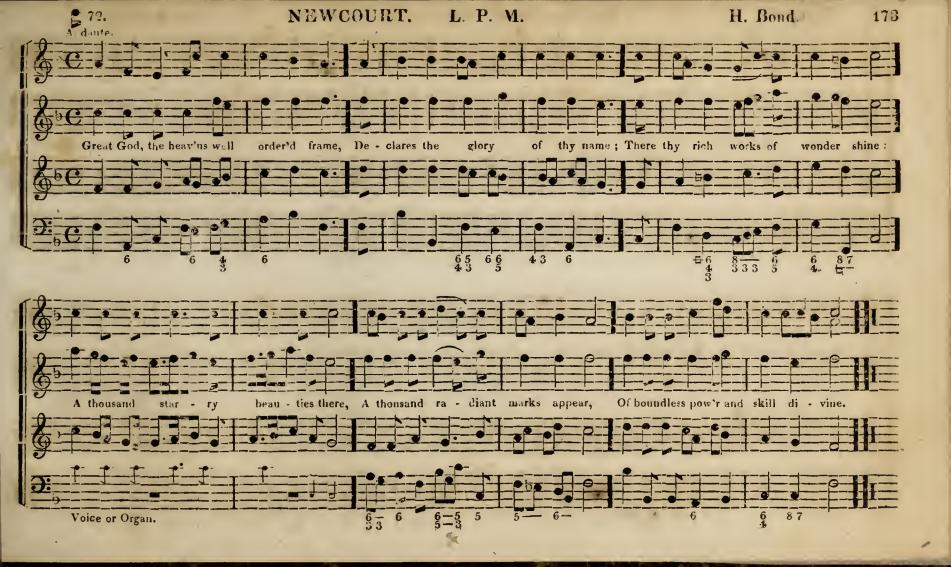


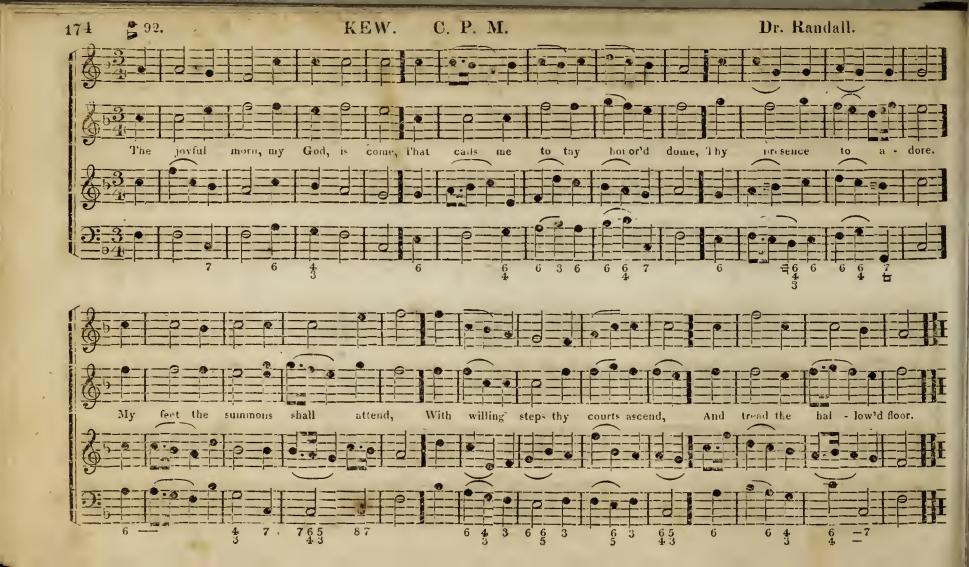




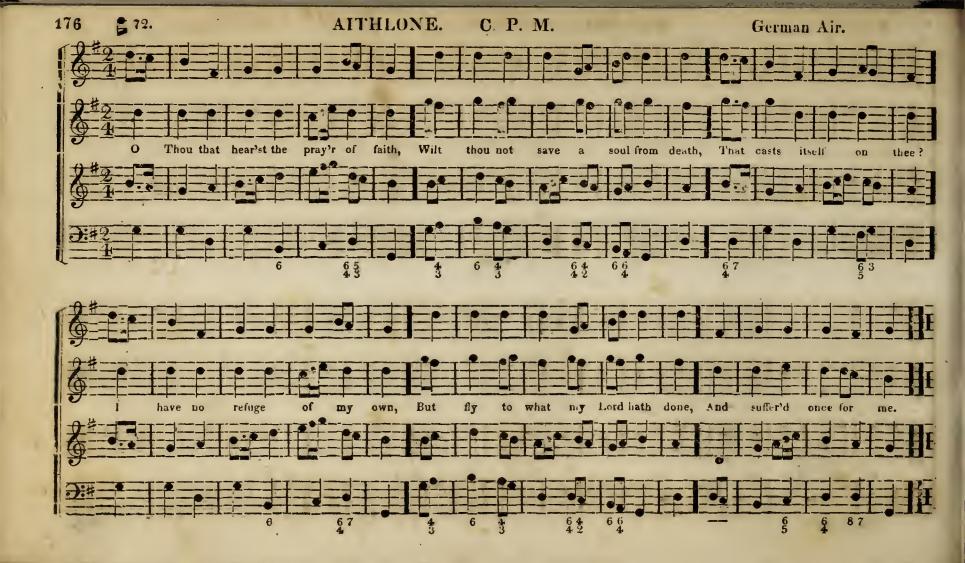




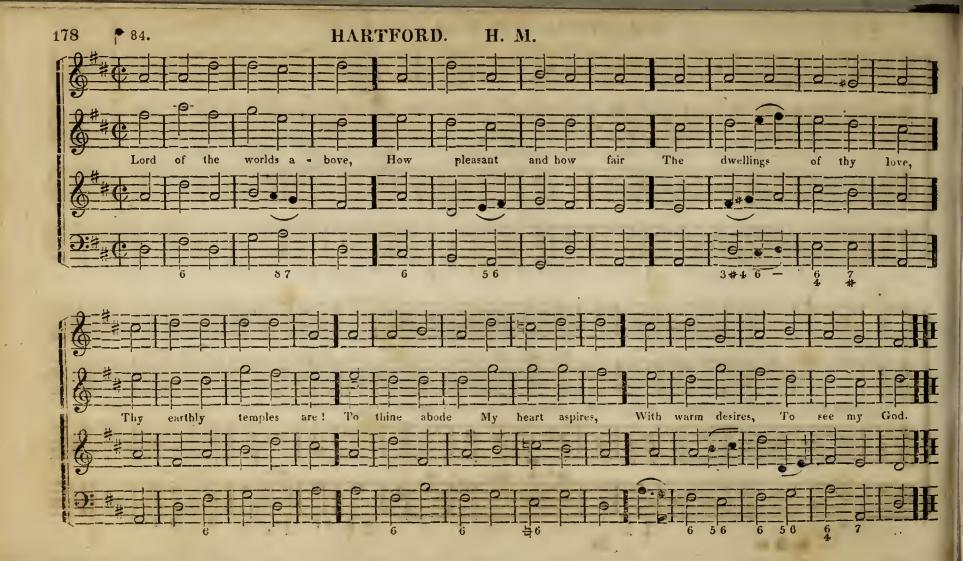


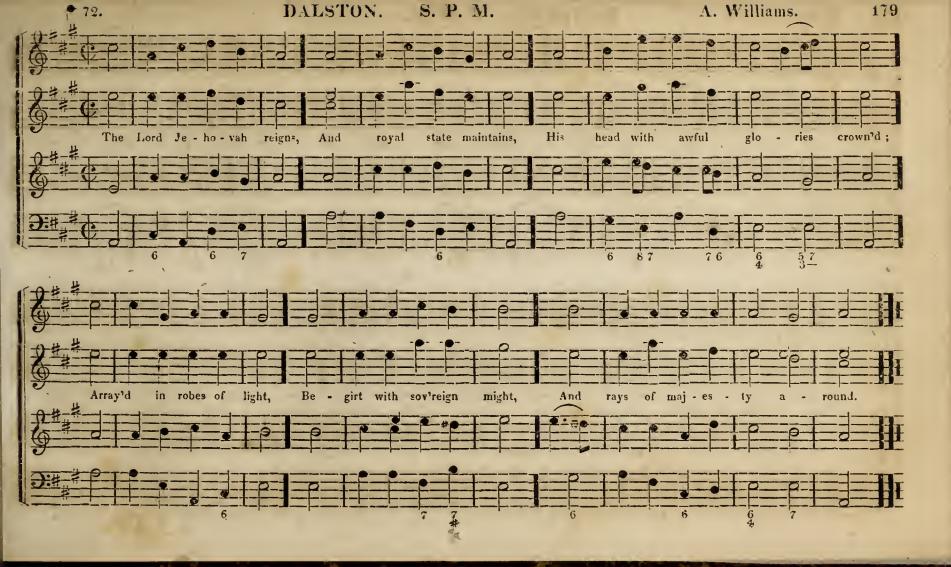


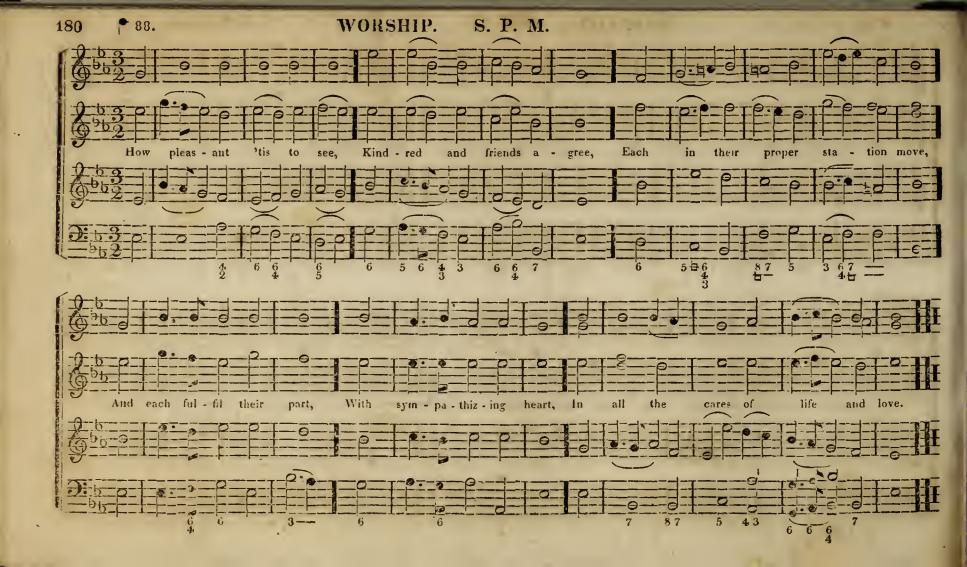


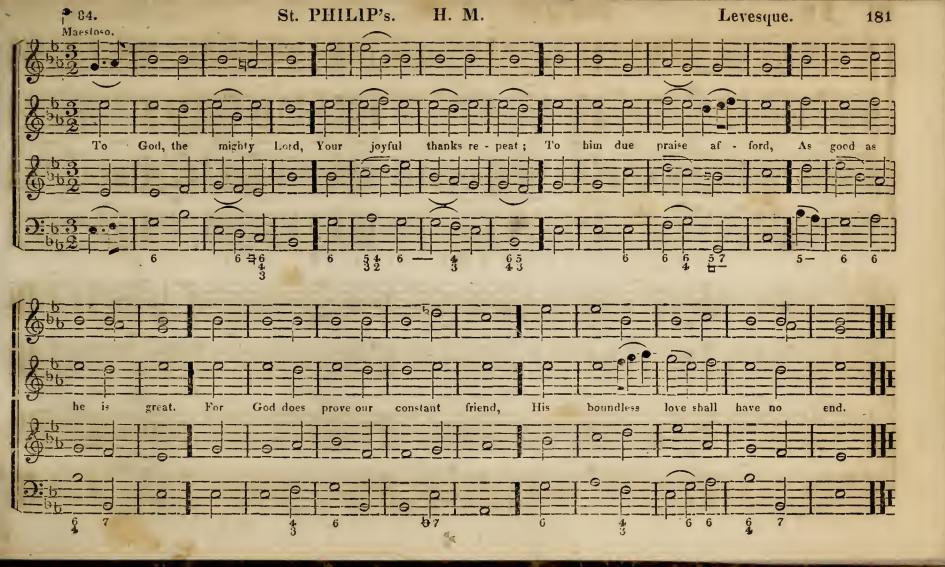




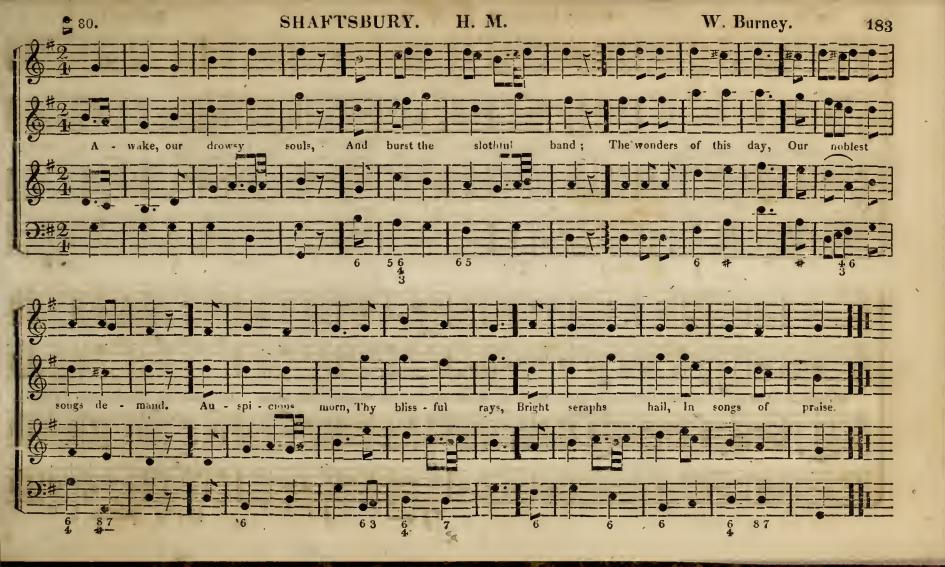


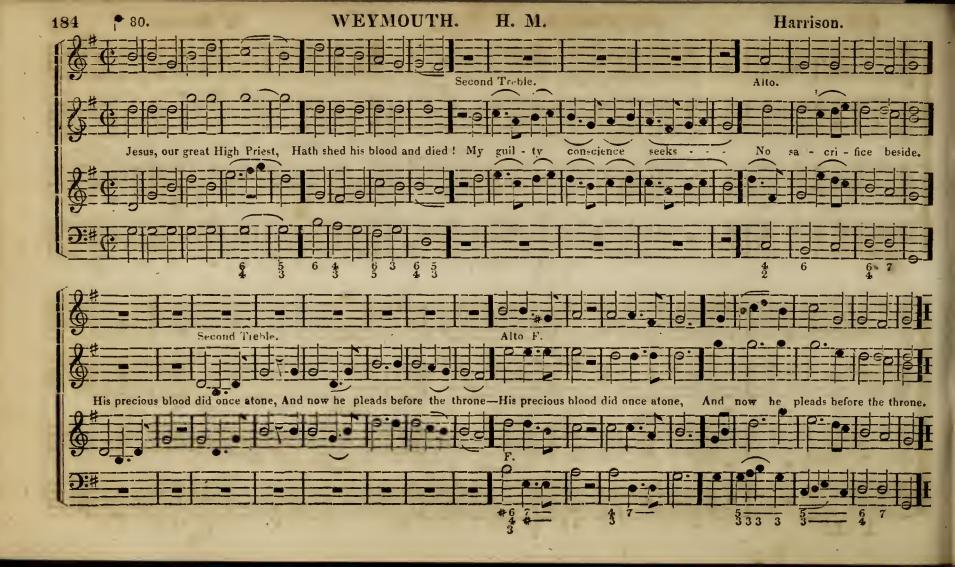


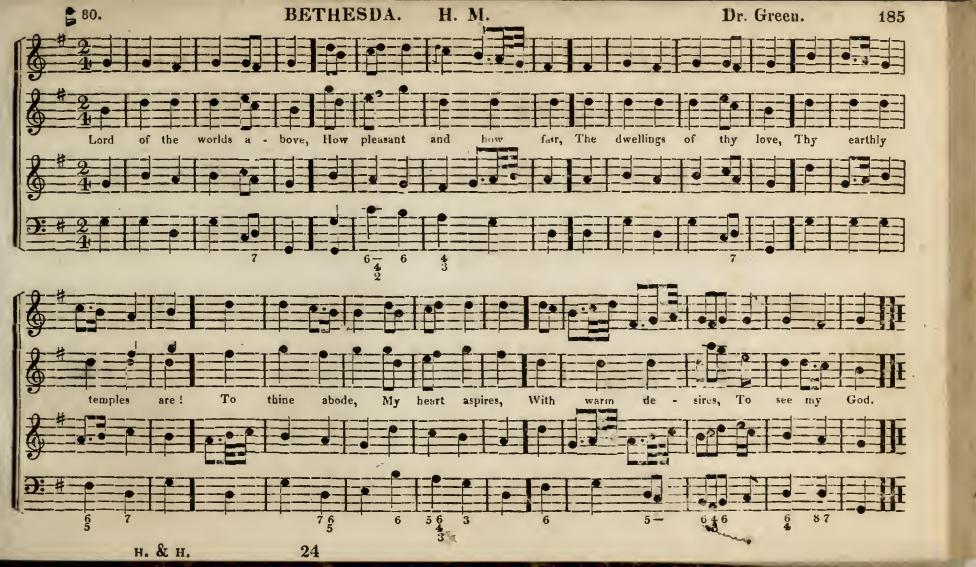


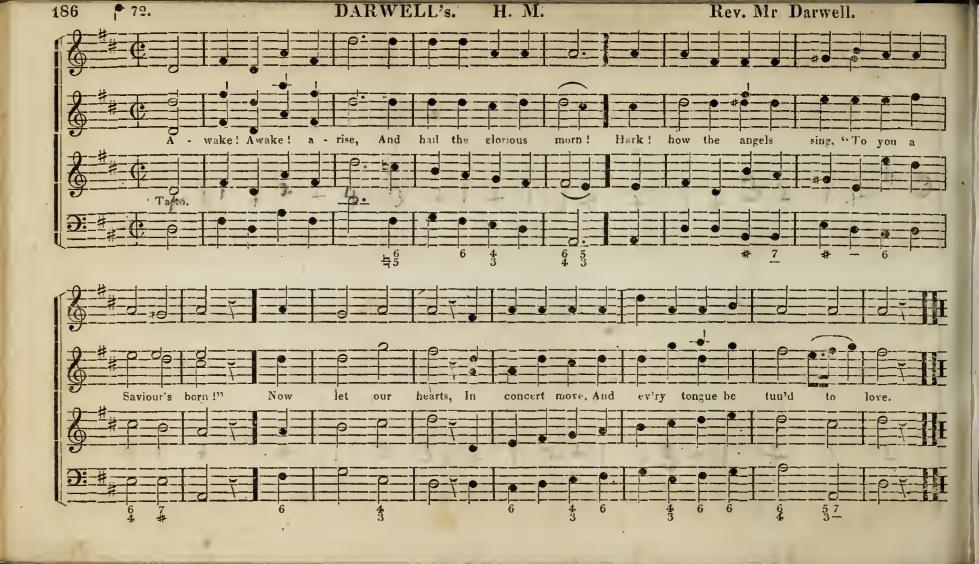


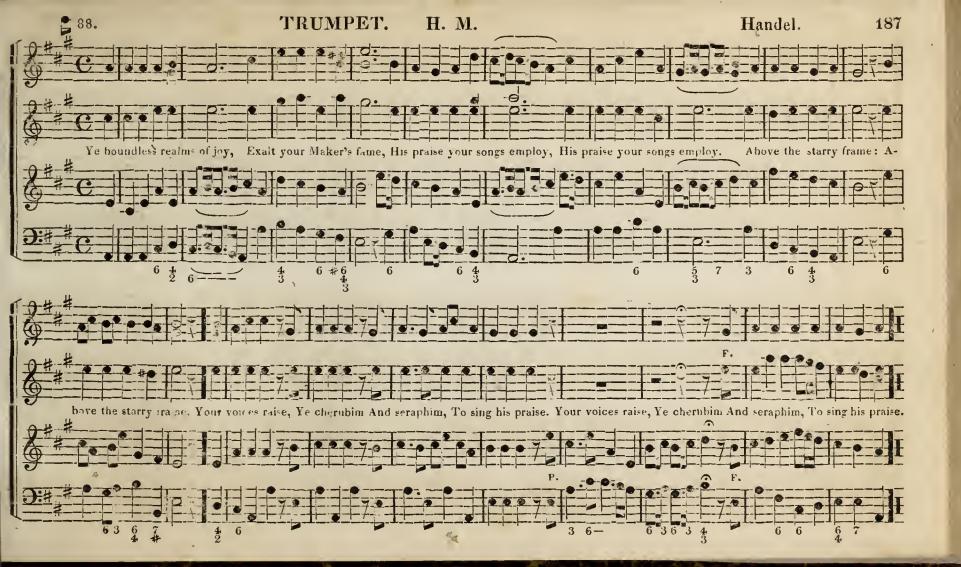




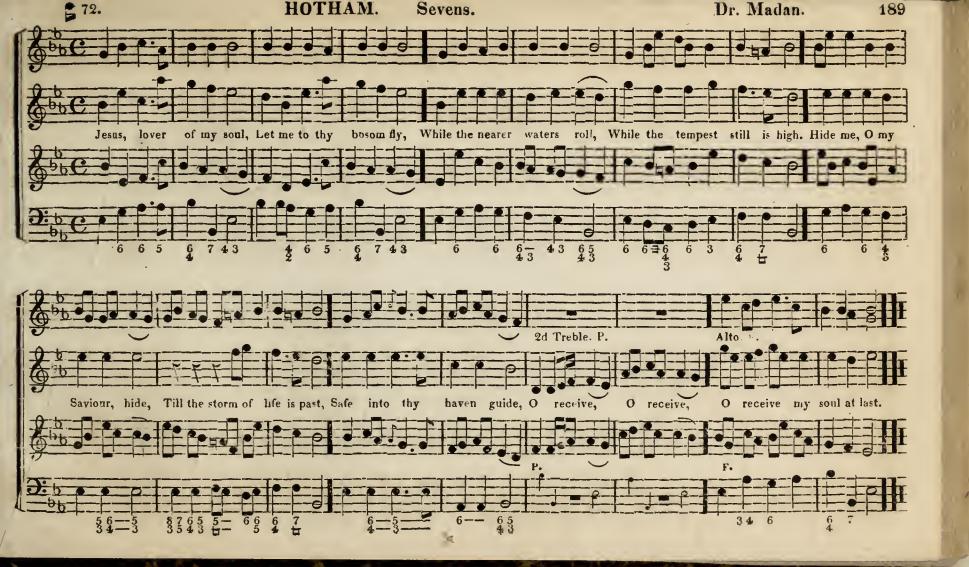


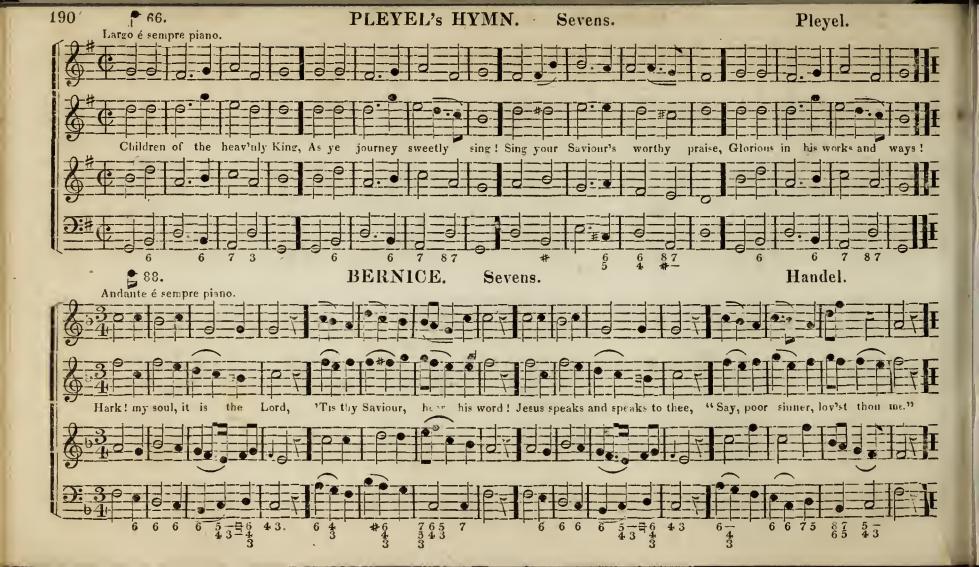


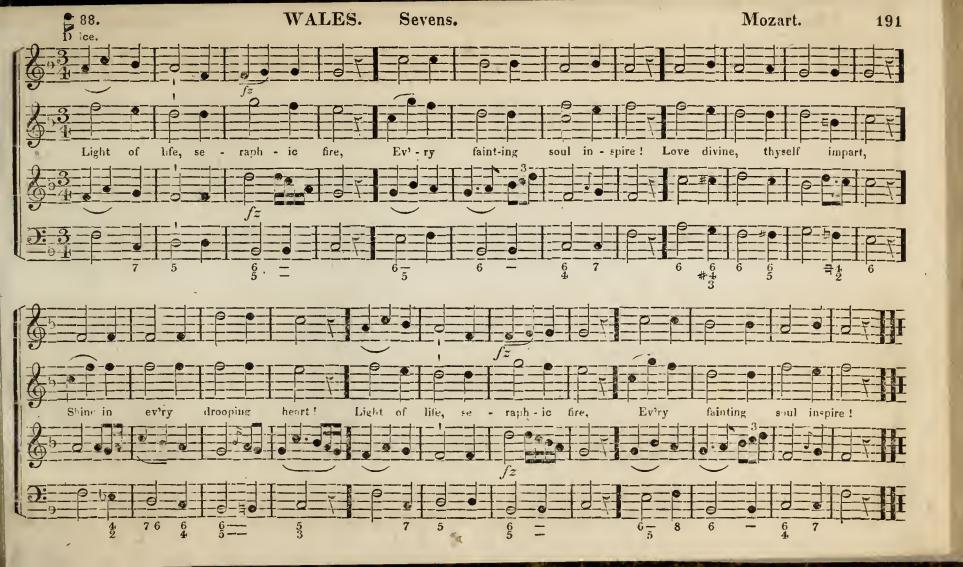


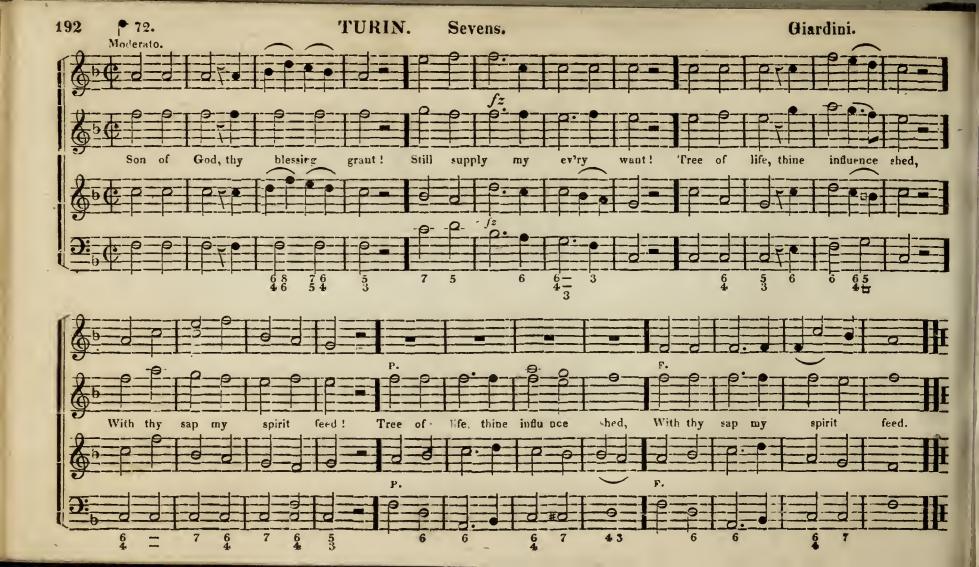






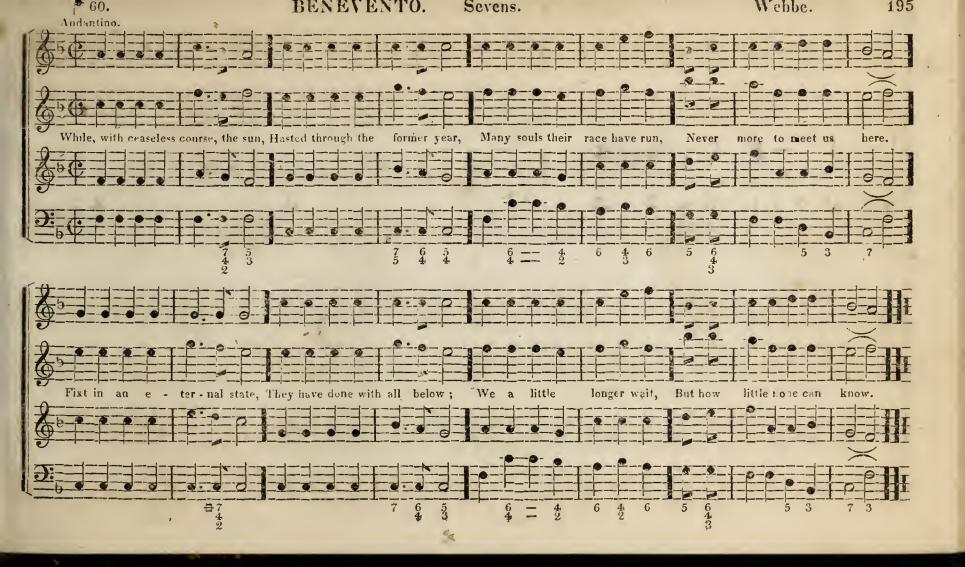




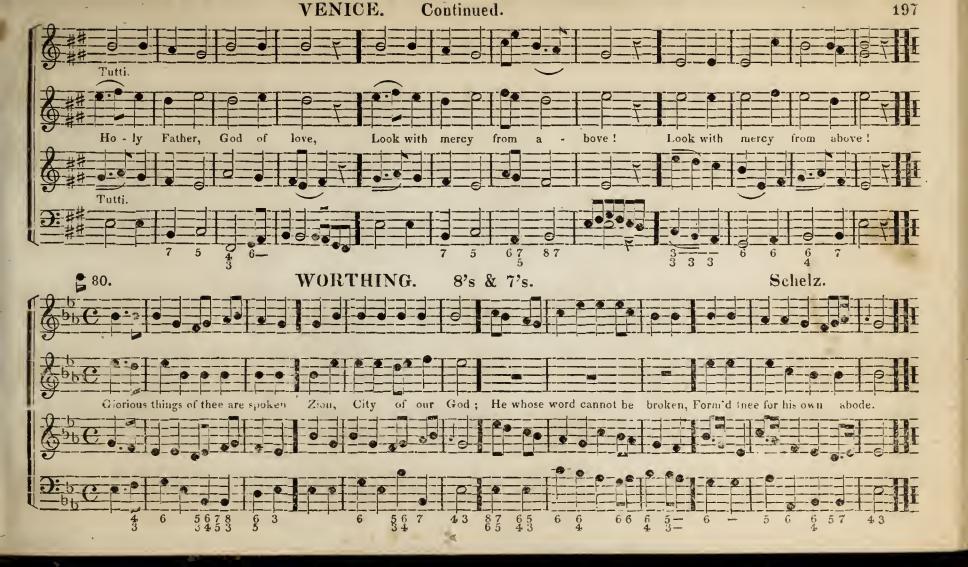


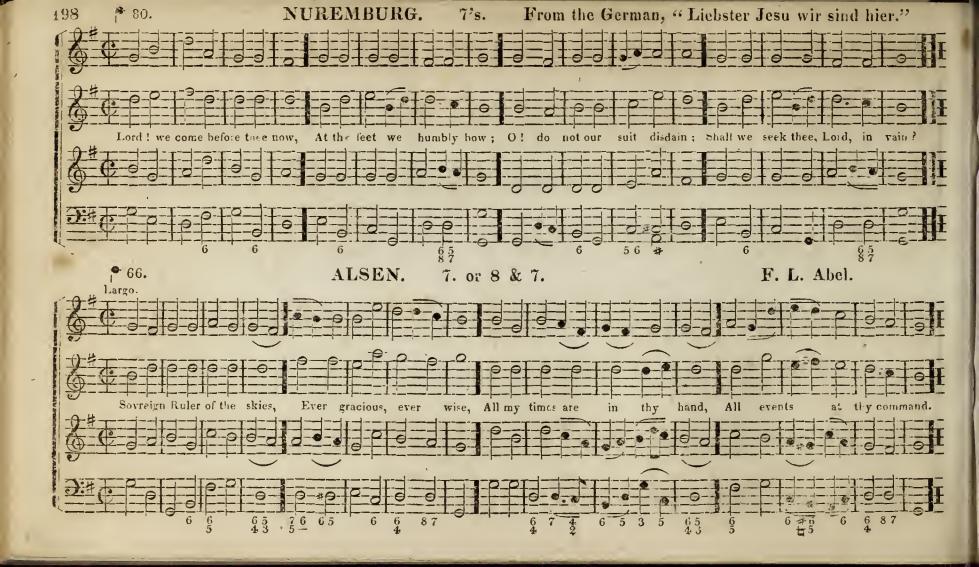


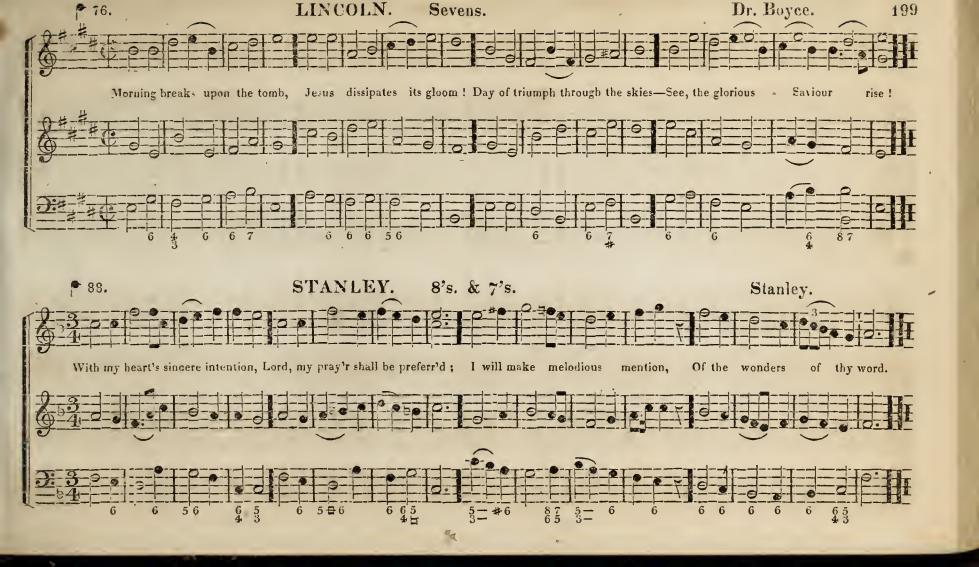




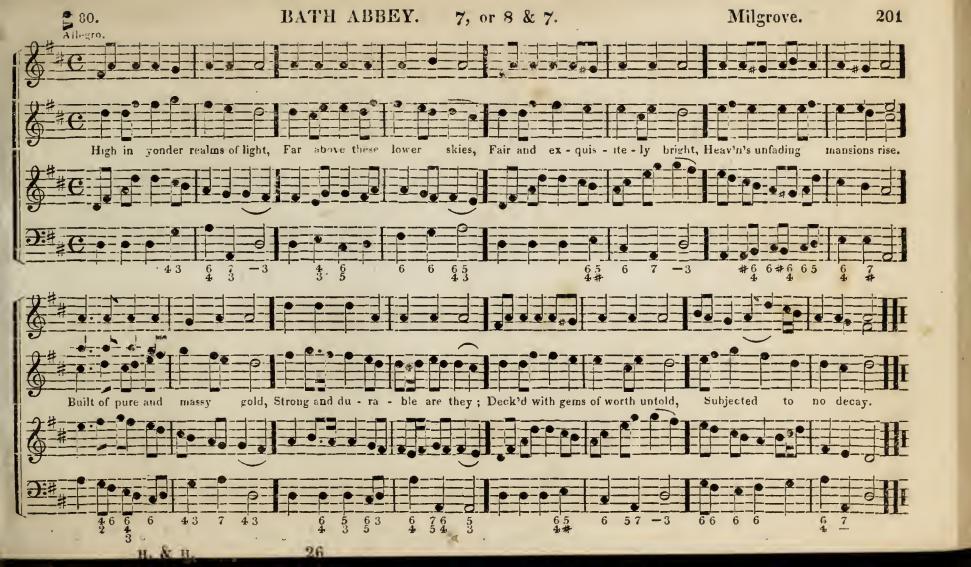




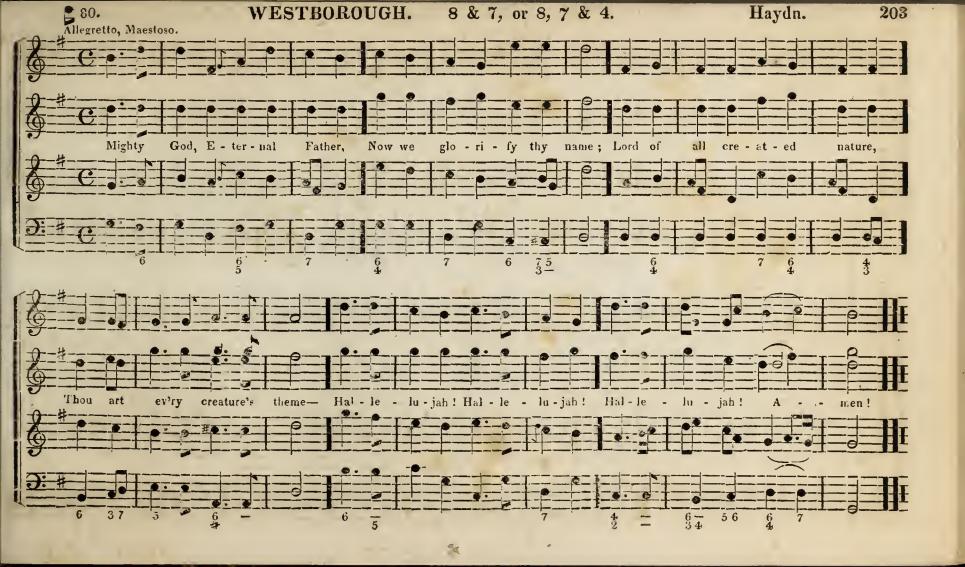




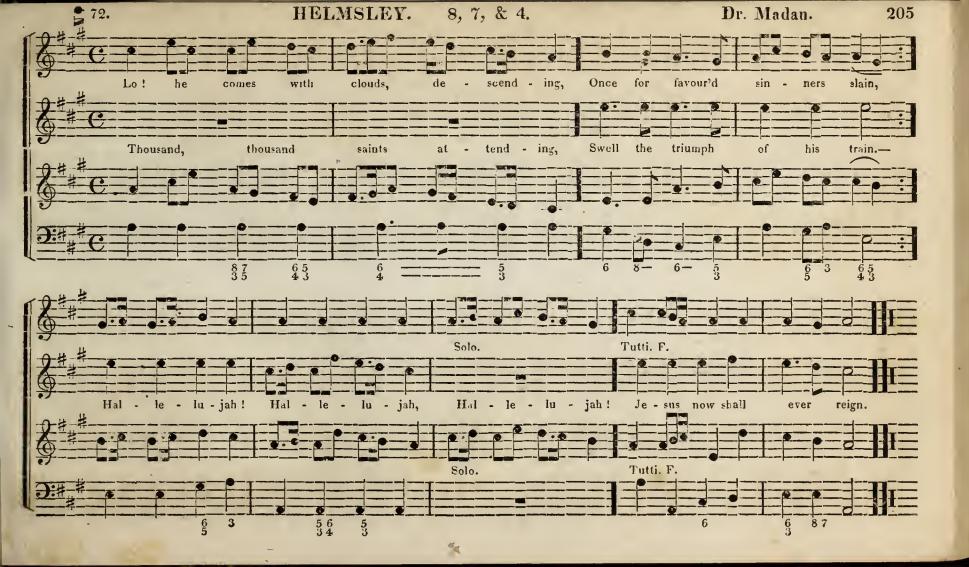








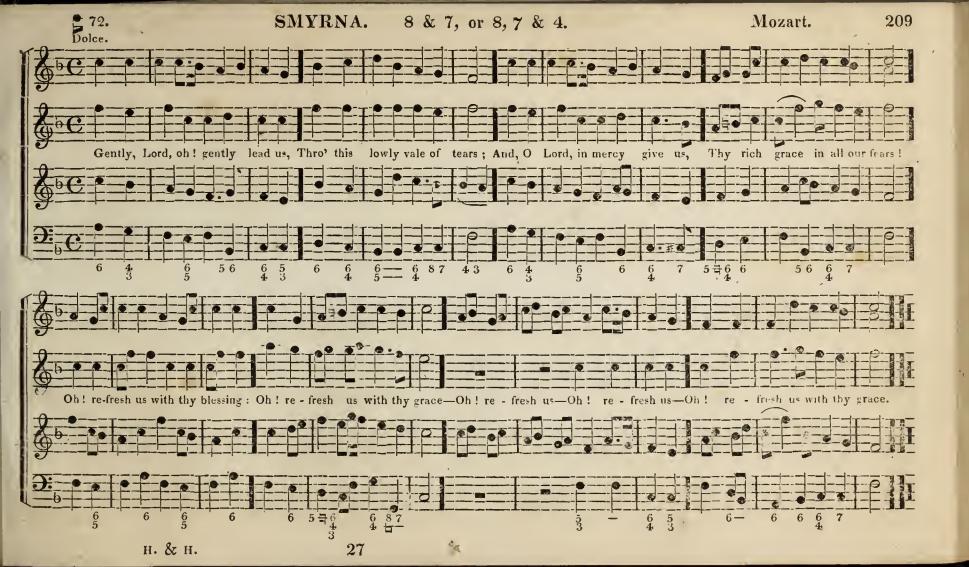






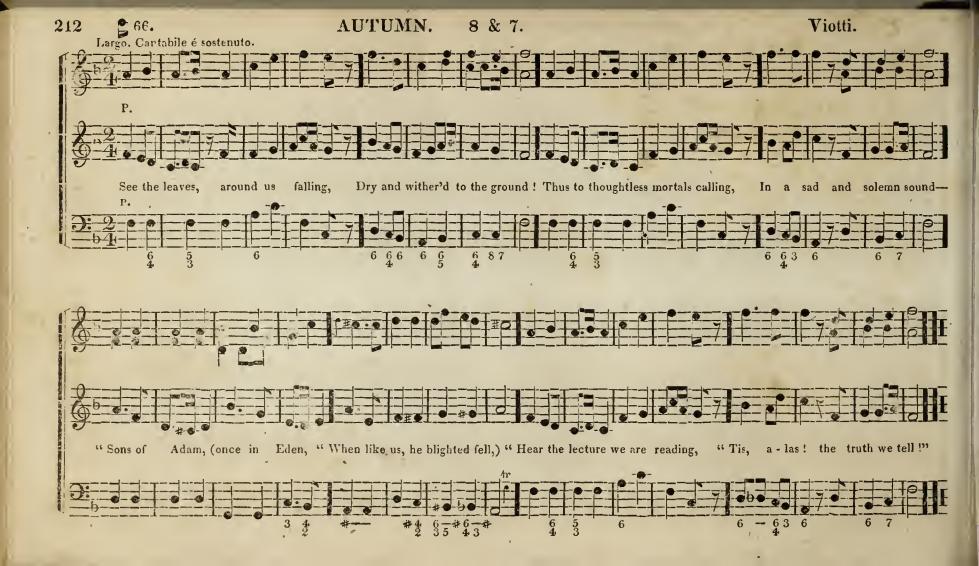


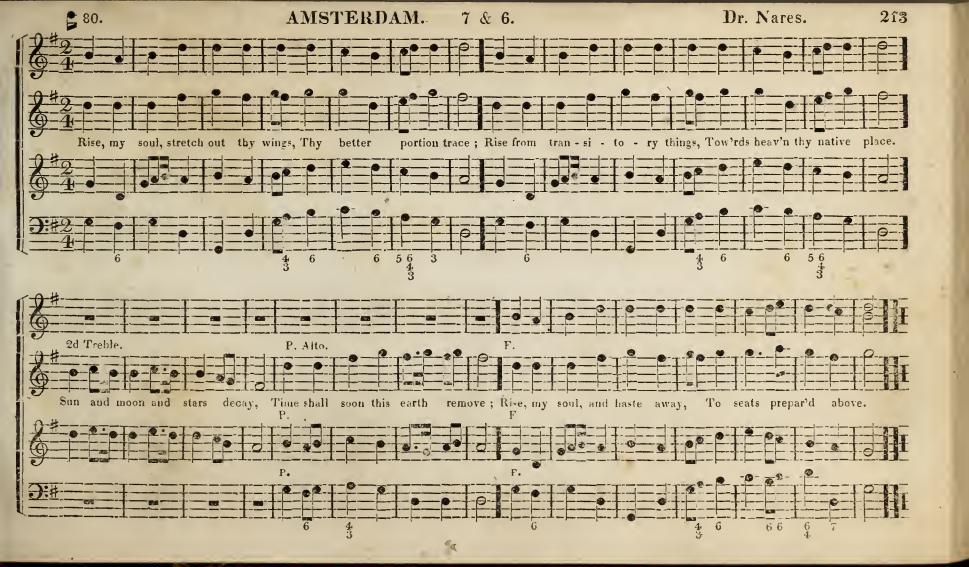




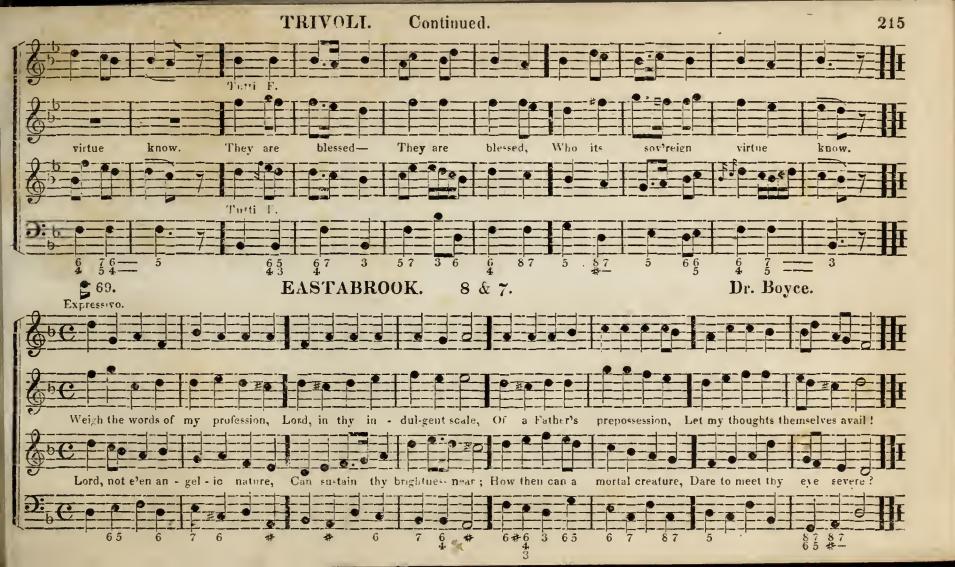


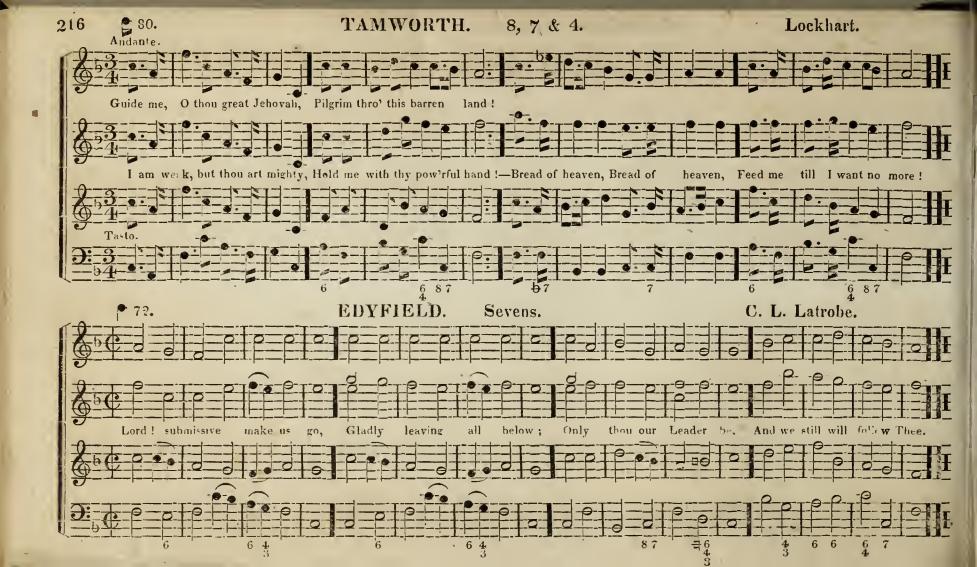


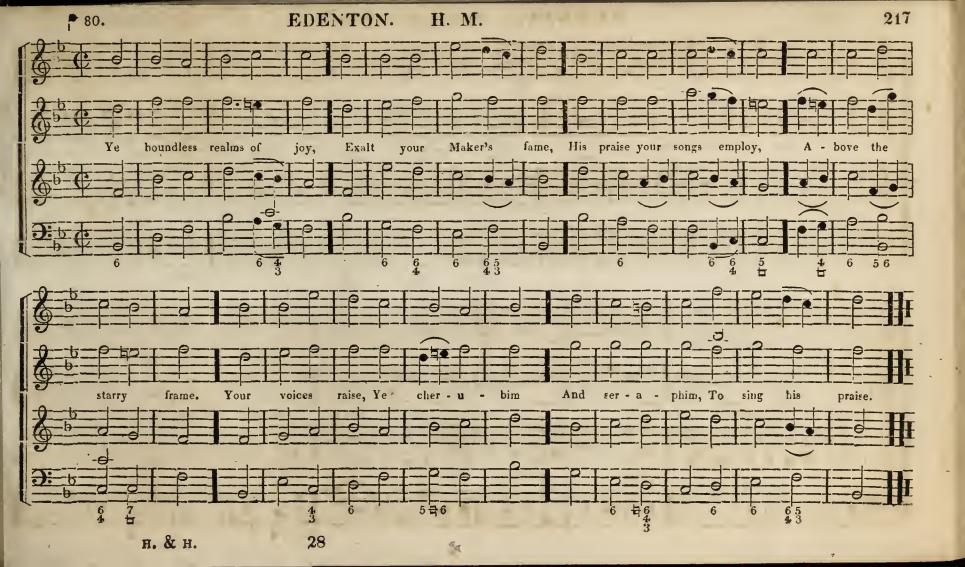


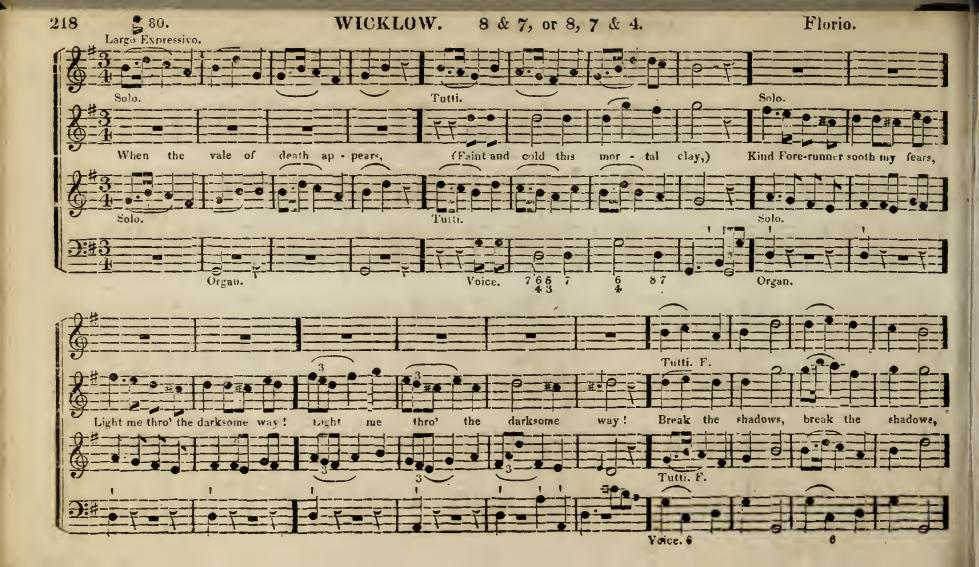




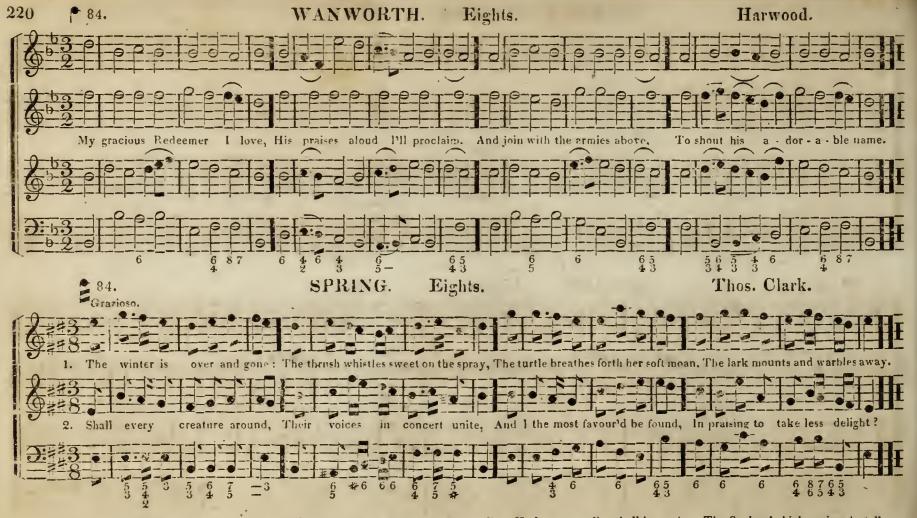






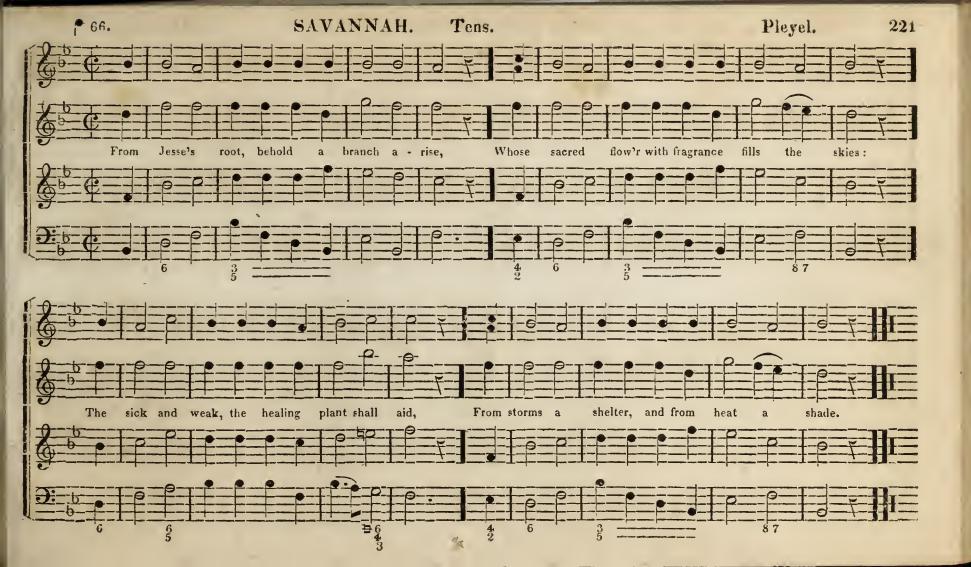




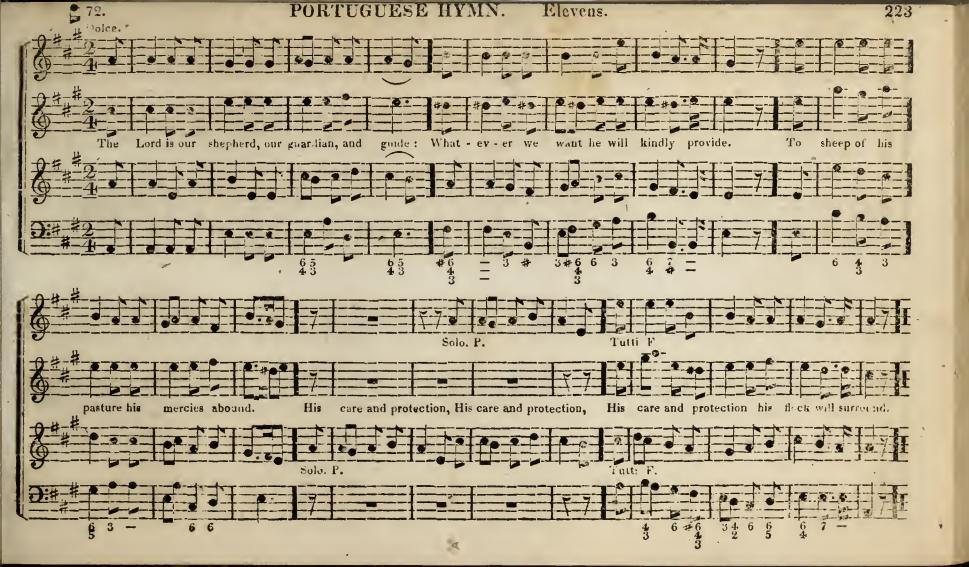


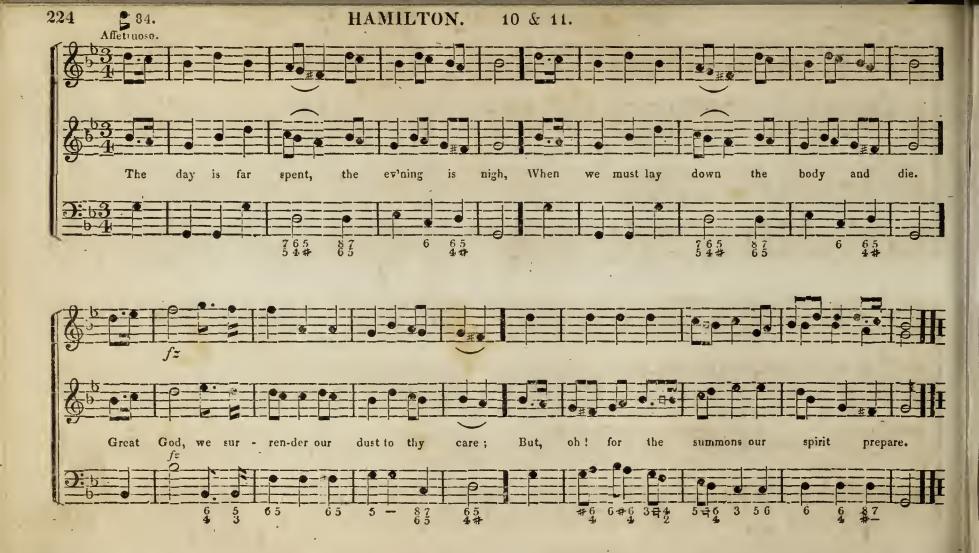
3. Awake, then, my harp and my lute! Sweet organs your notes softly swell! No longer my lips shall be mute, The Saviour's high praises to tell.

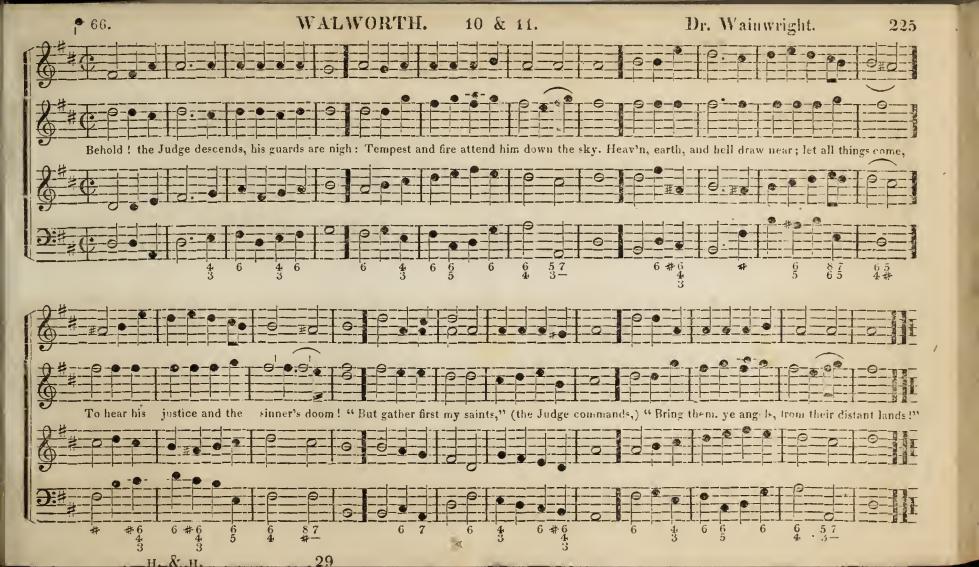
4. His love in my heart shed abroad, My graces shall bloom as the spring; This temple, his Spirit's abode, My joy, as my duty, to sing.





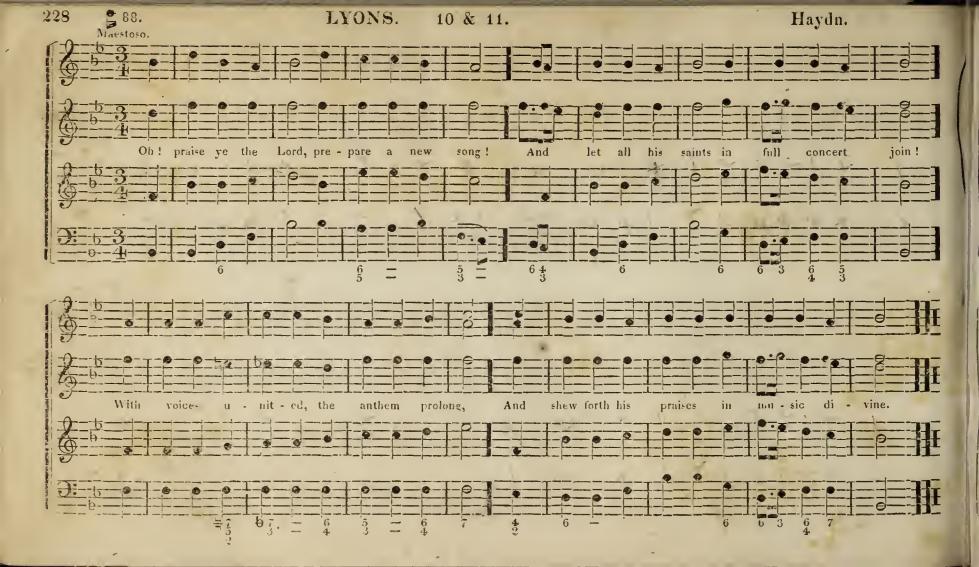


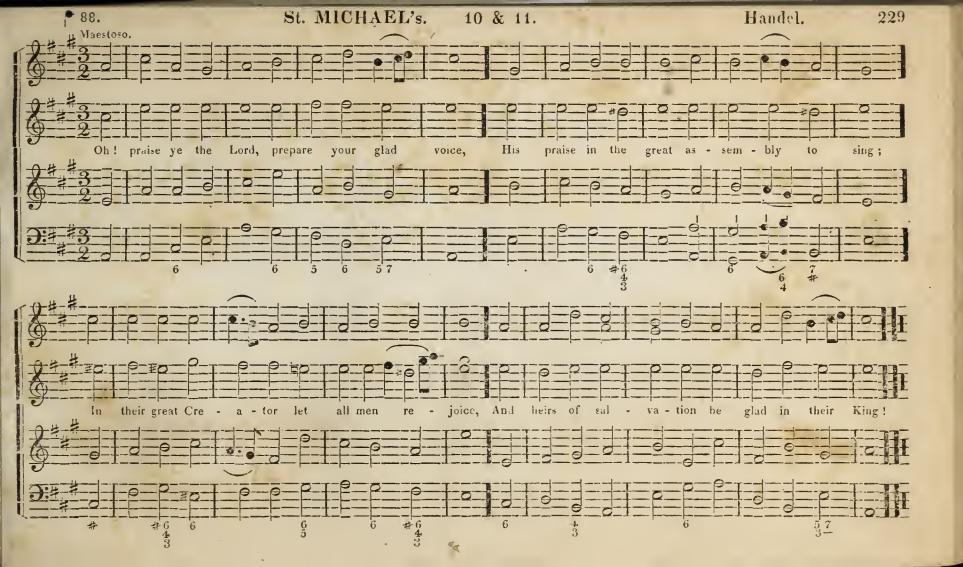




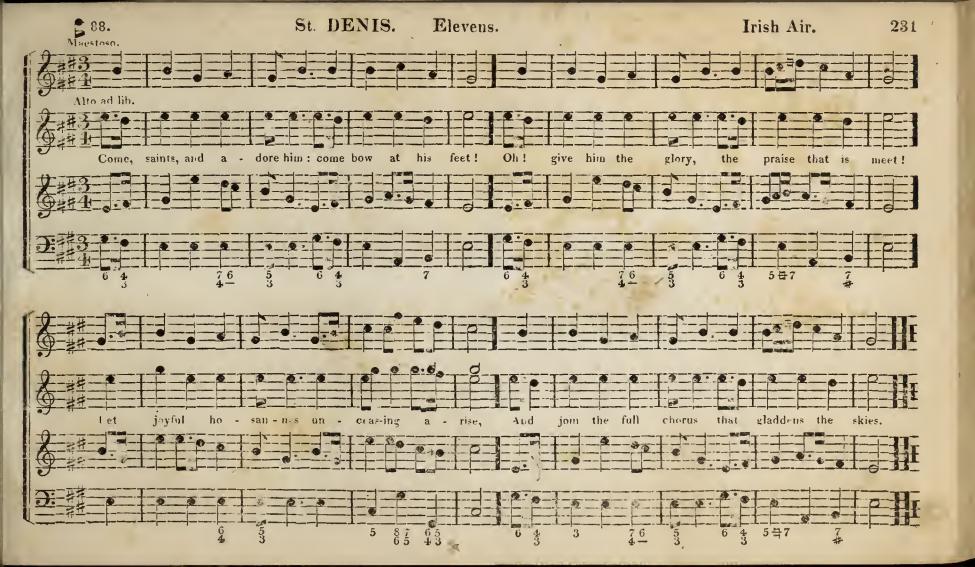




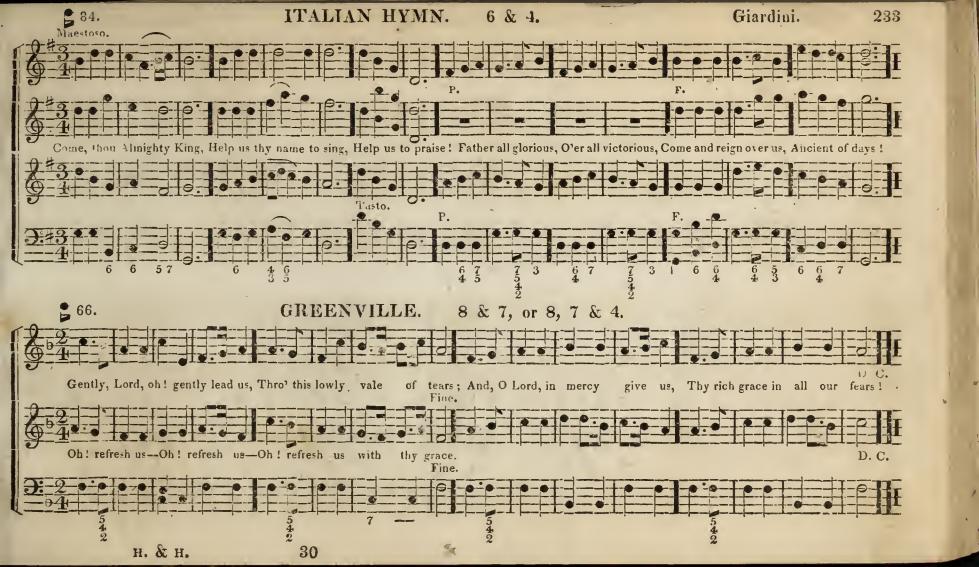


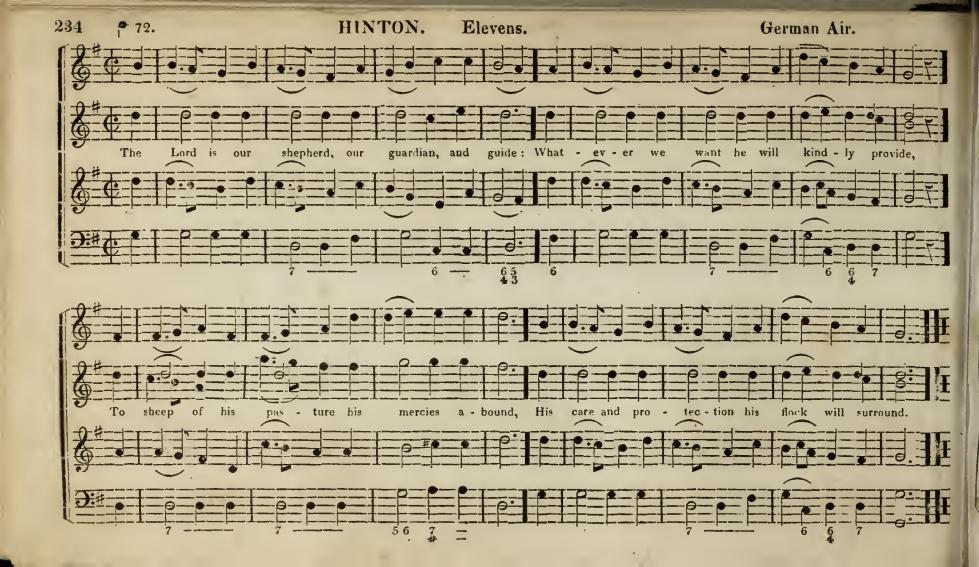


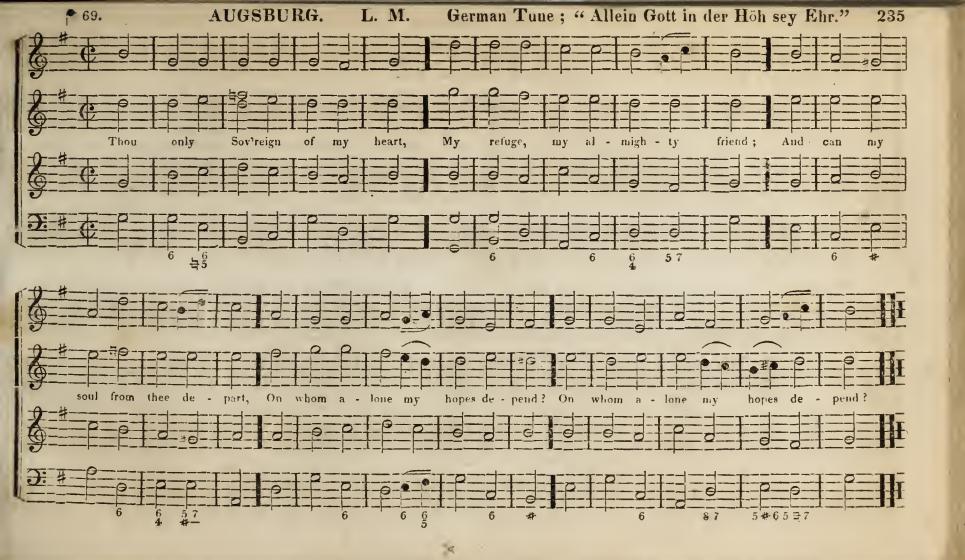






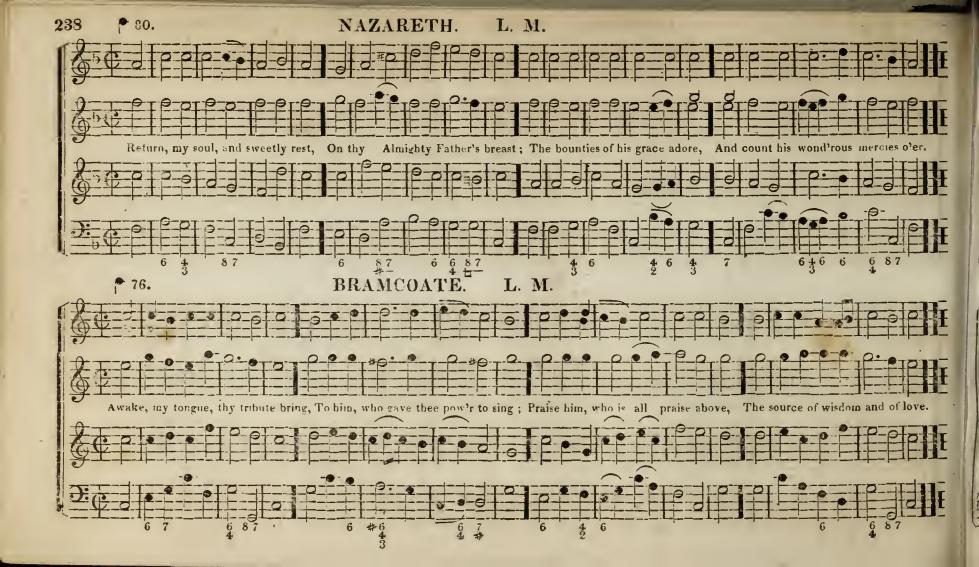


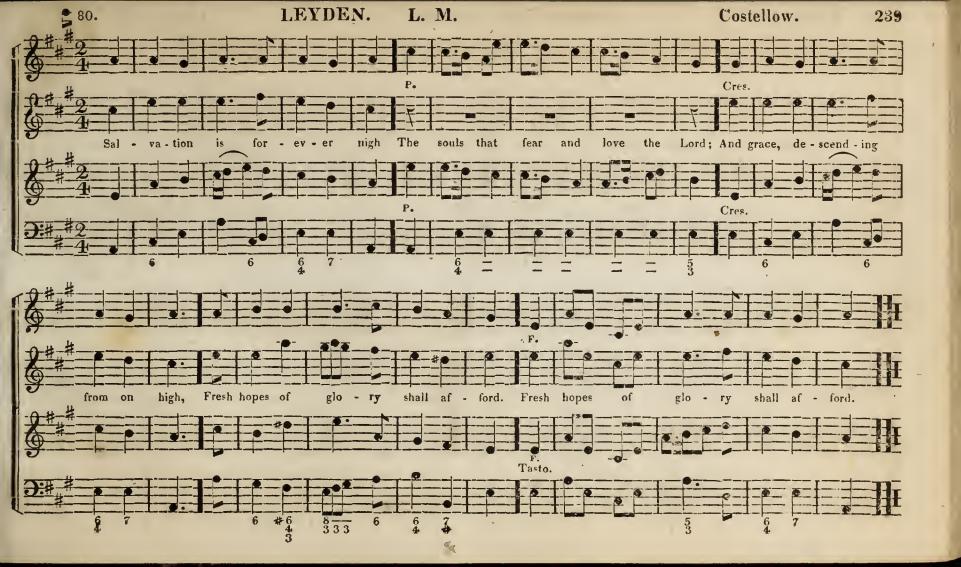


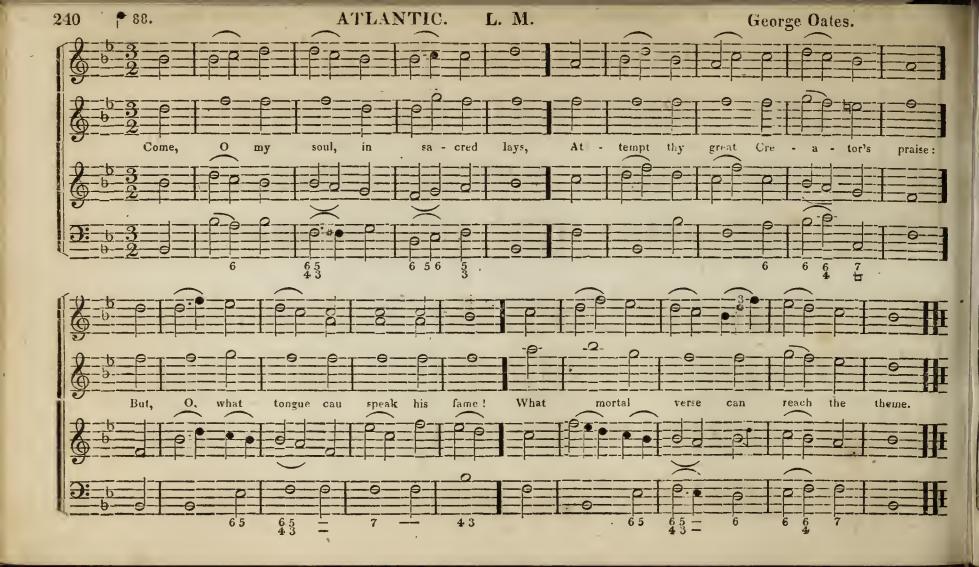


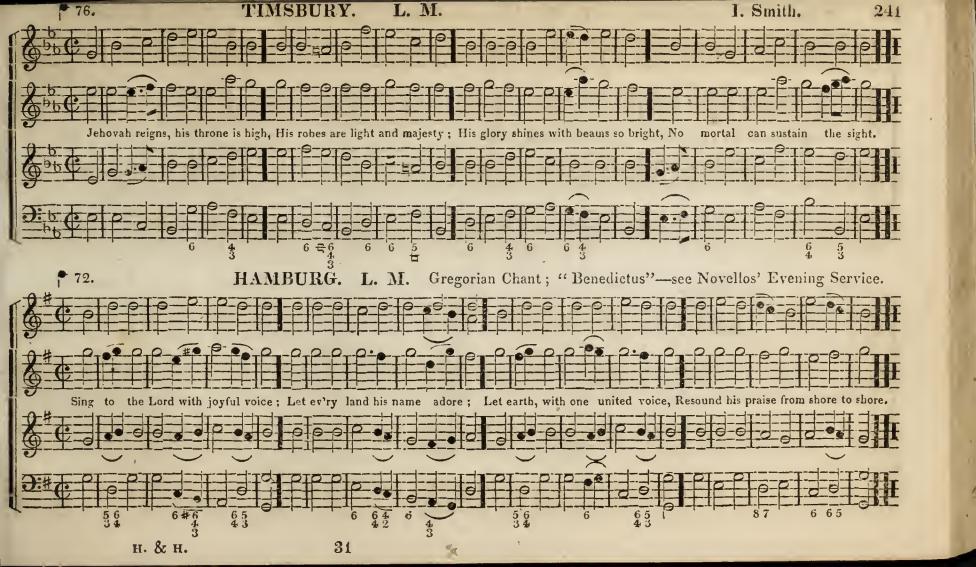




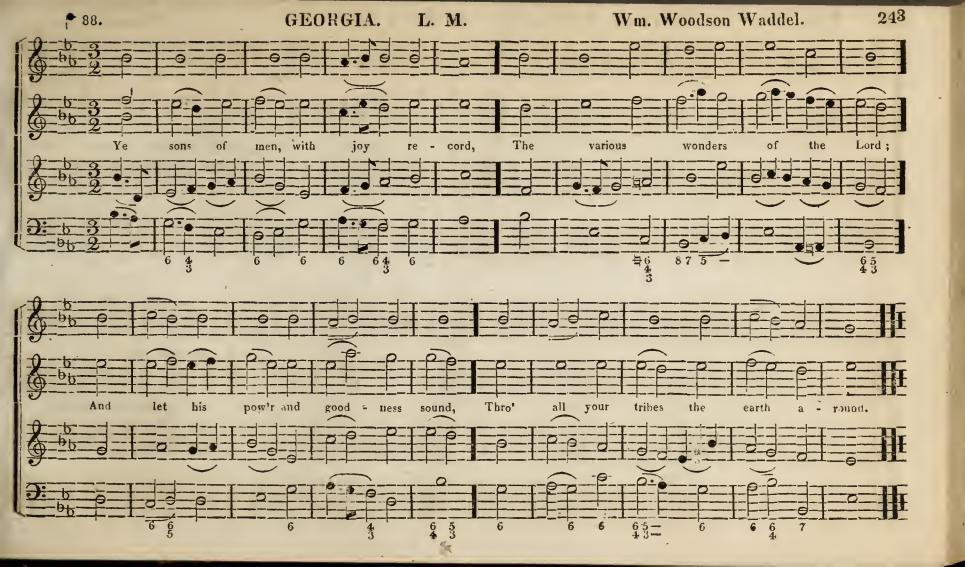


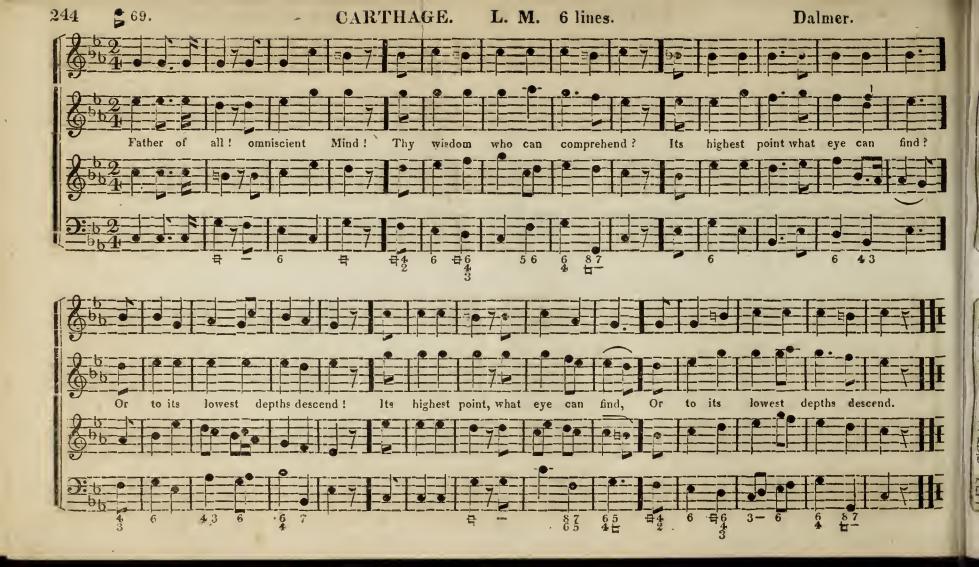






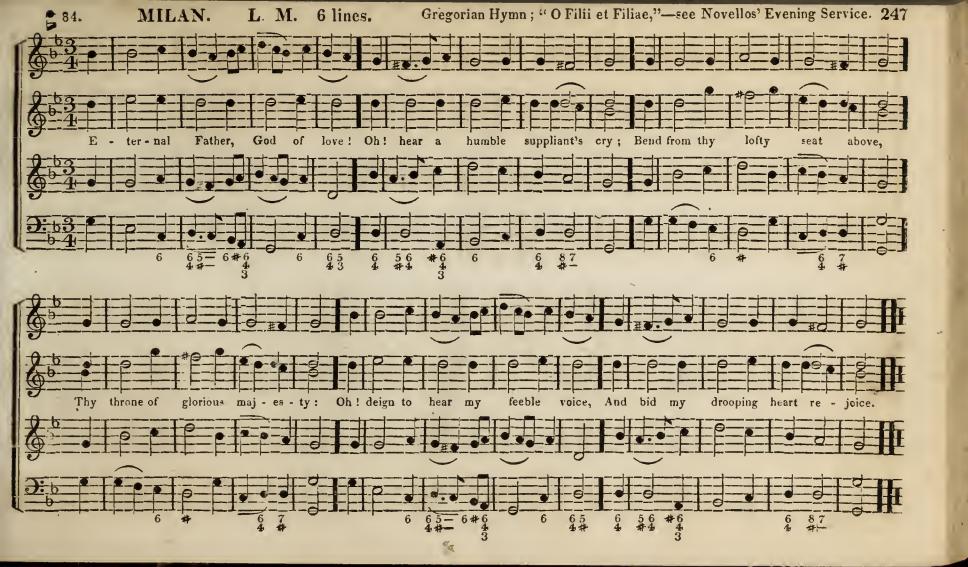


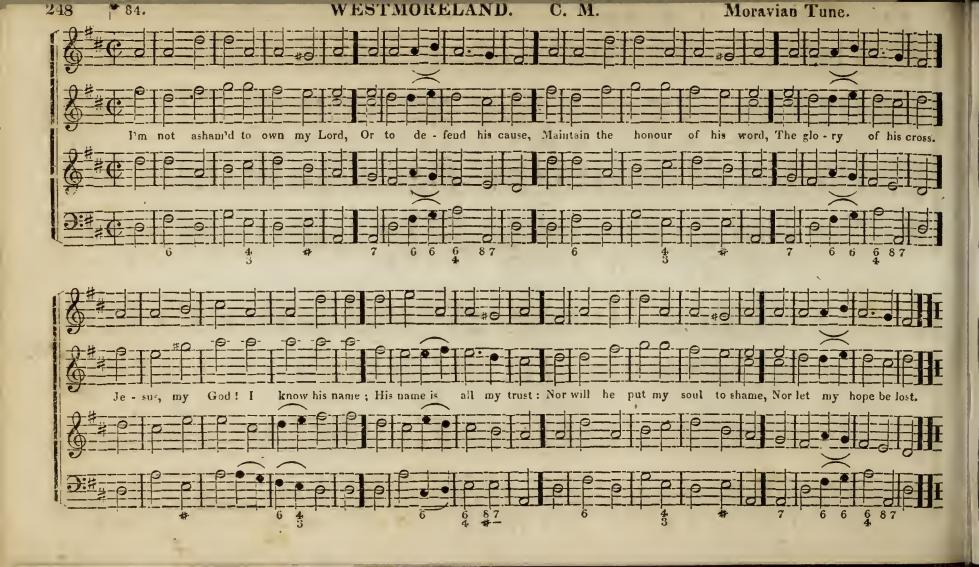


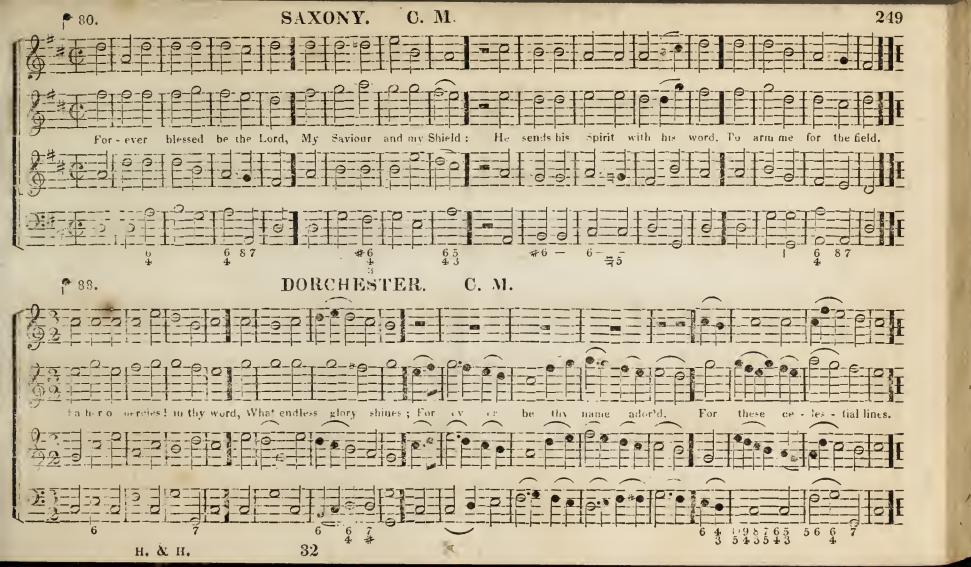


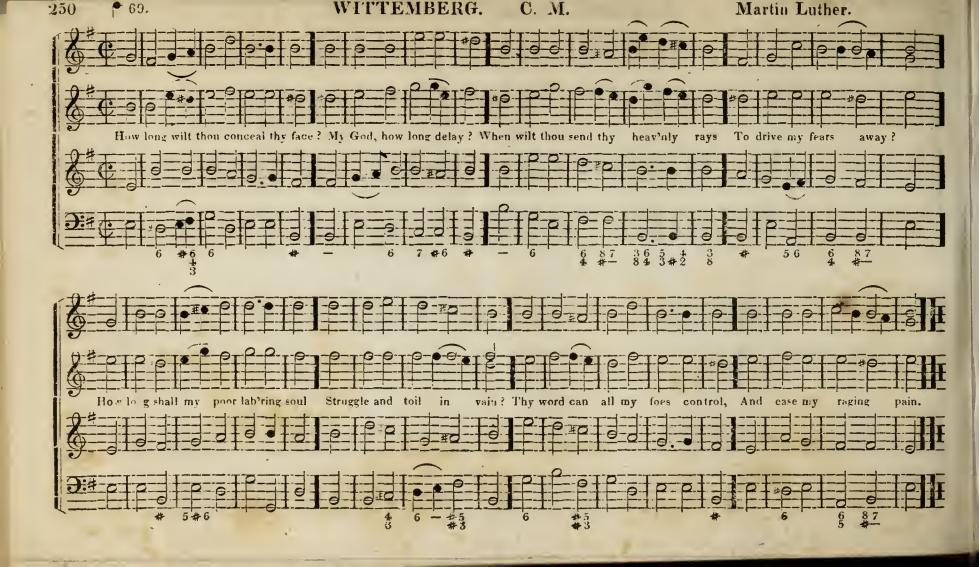




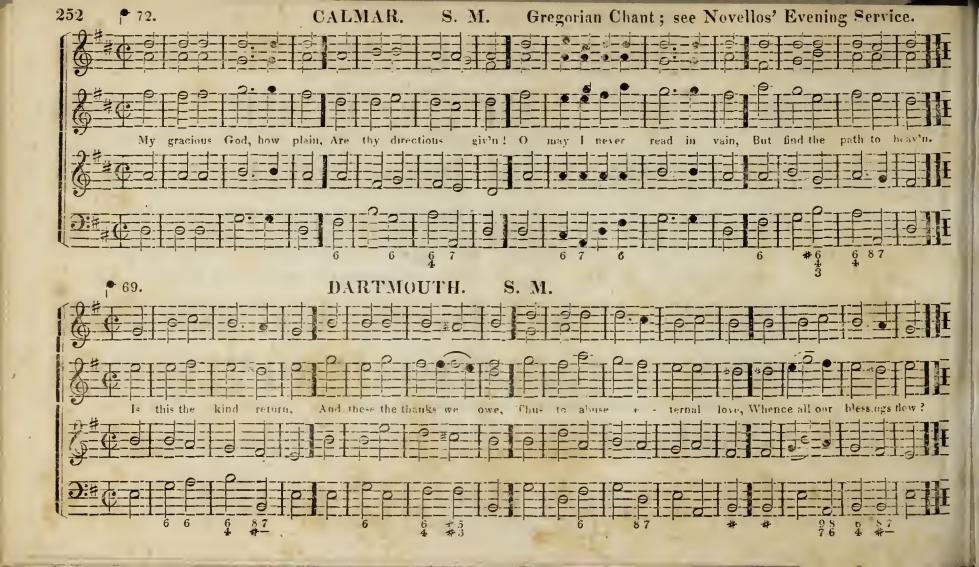




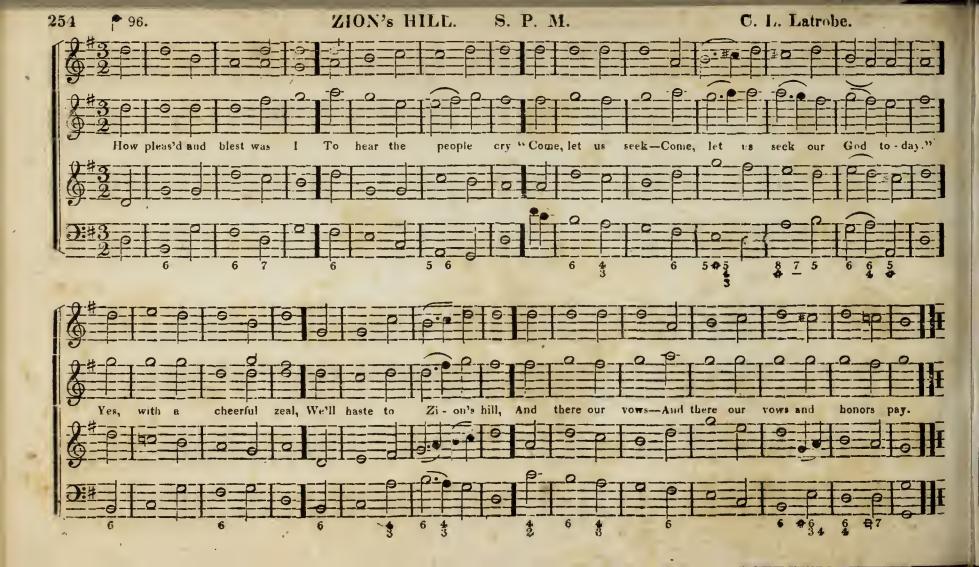


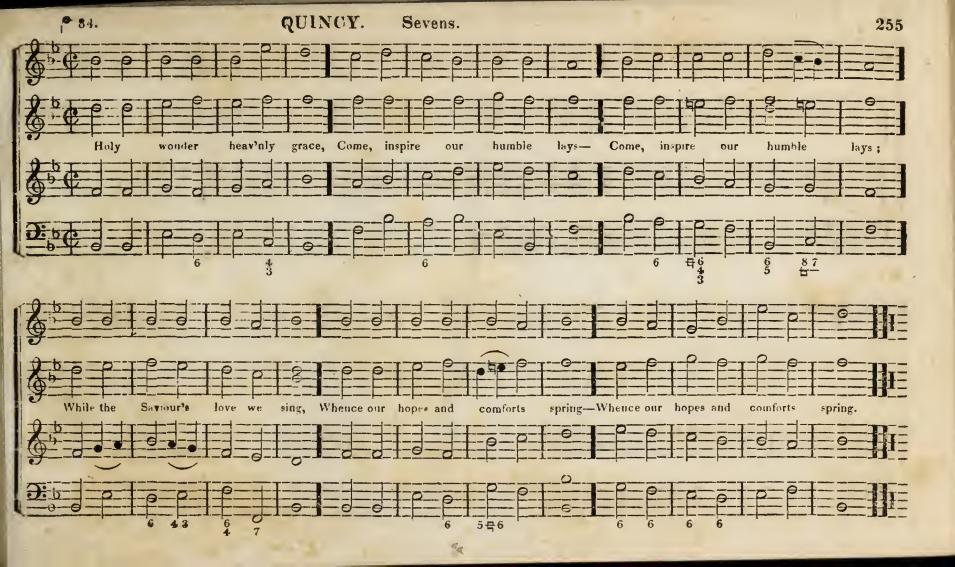


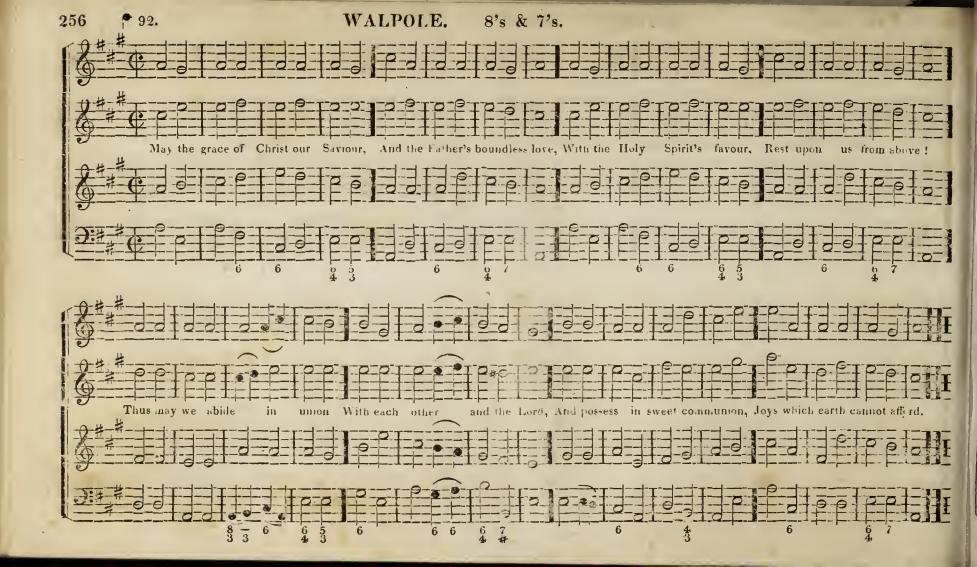


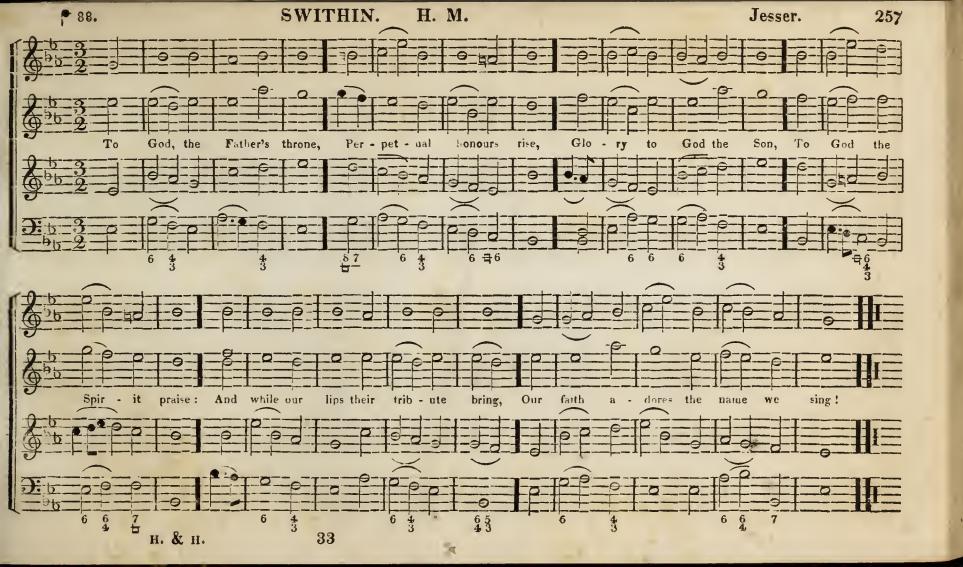


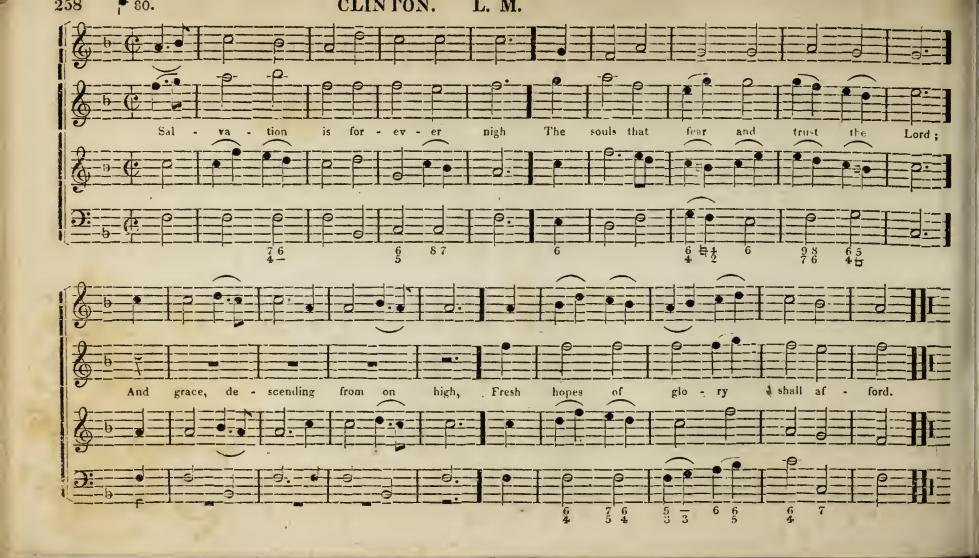




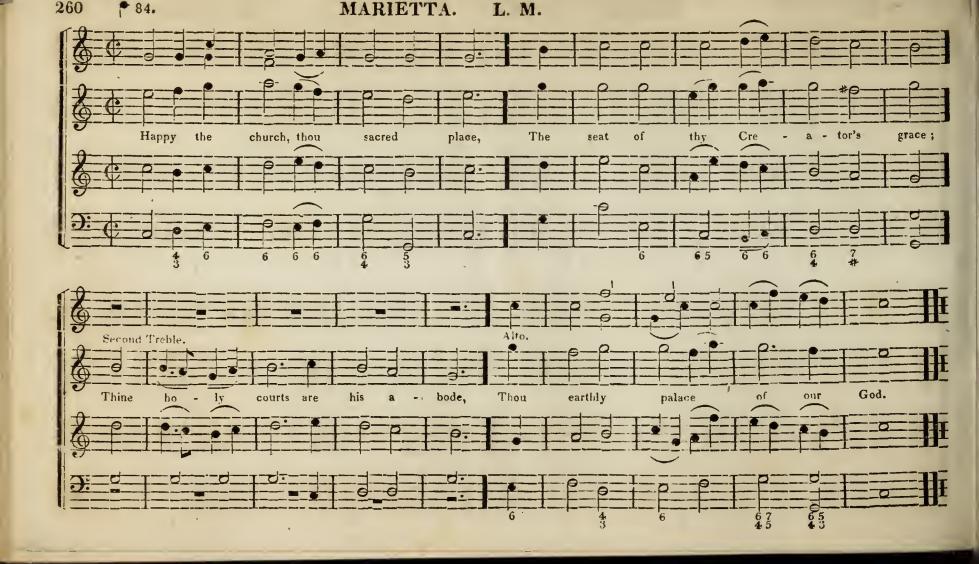




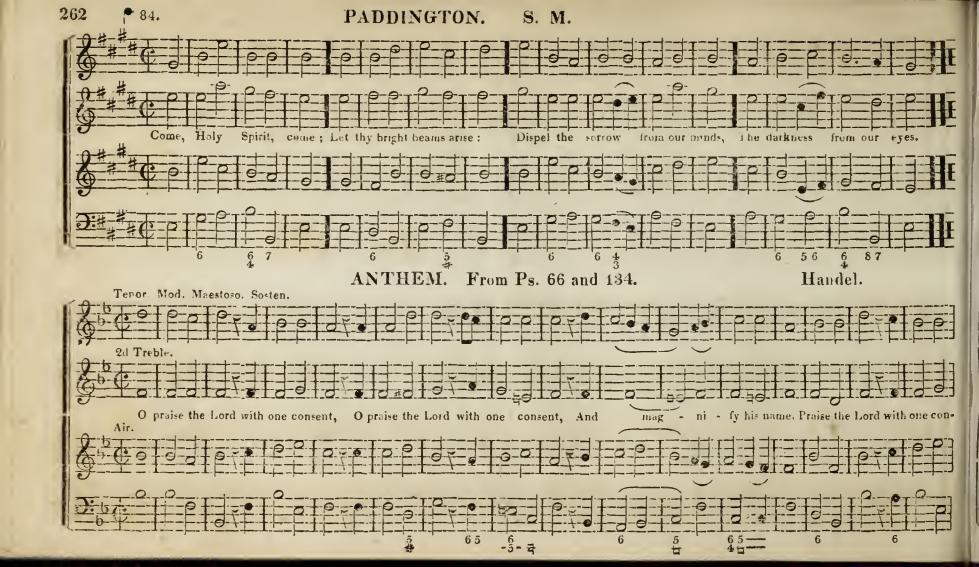


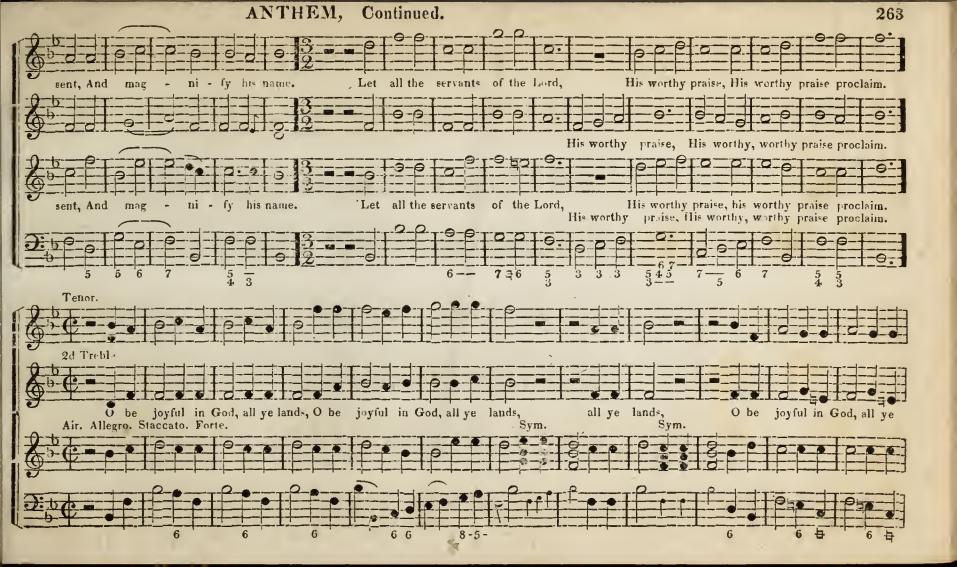


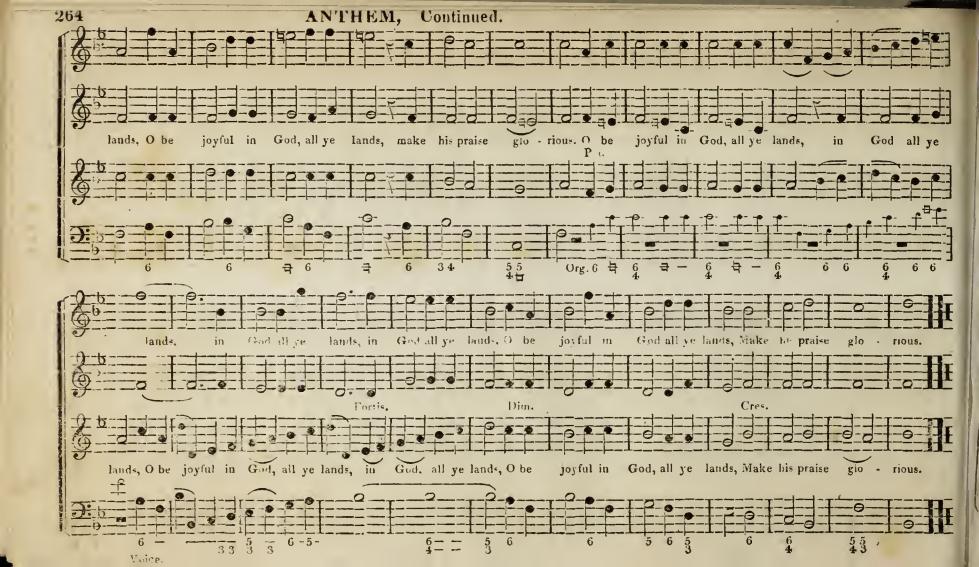


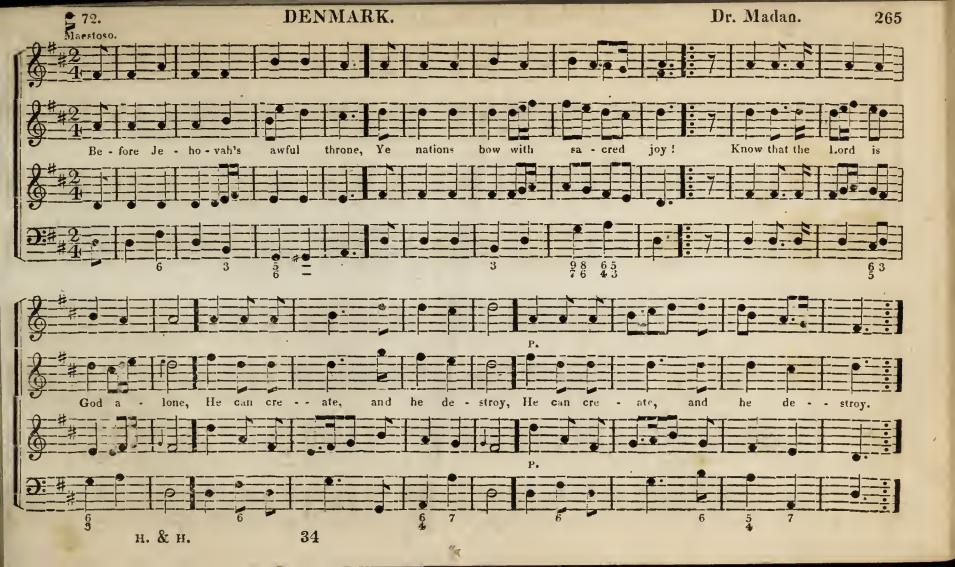


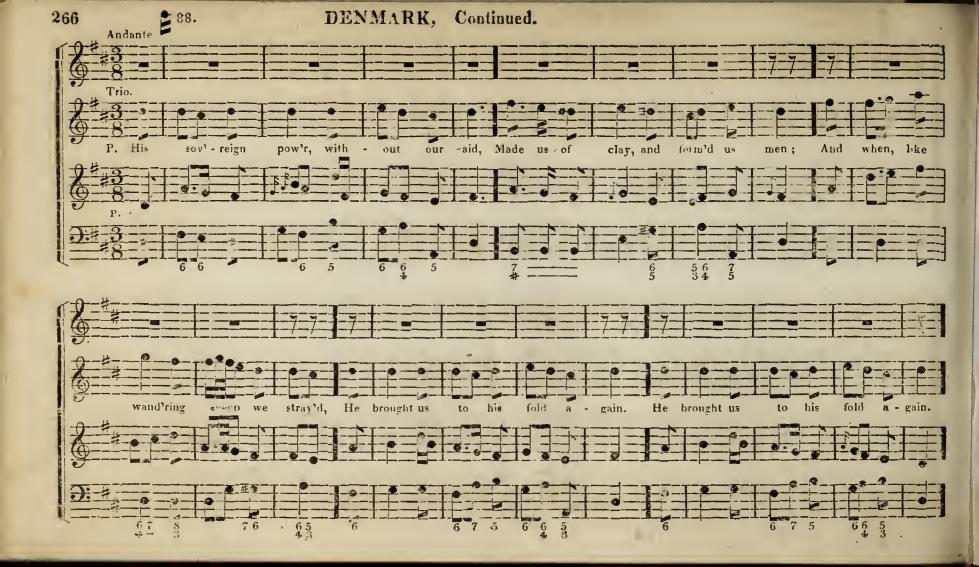


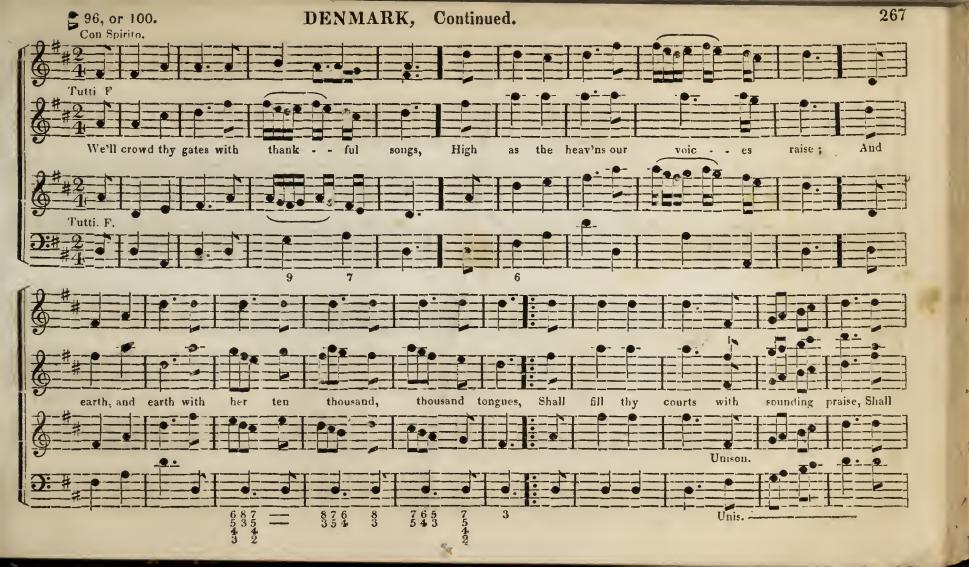


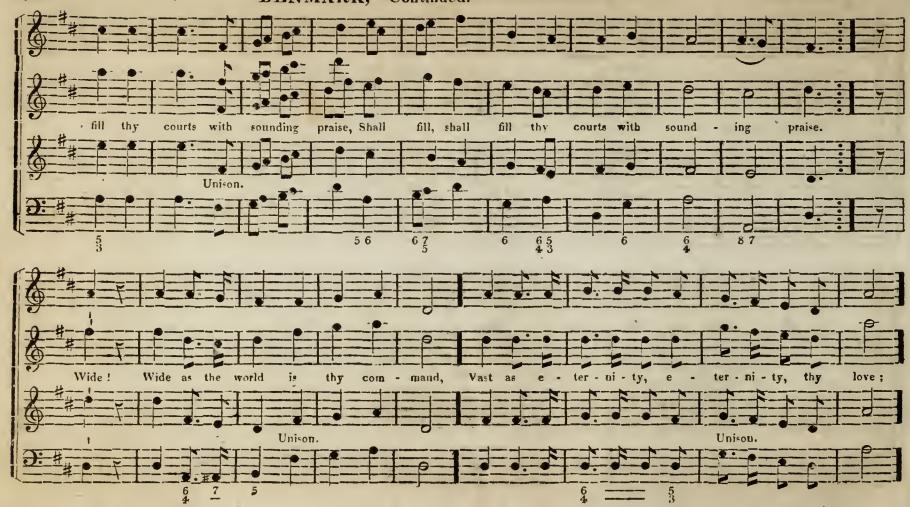




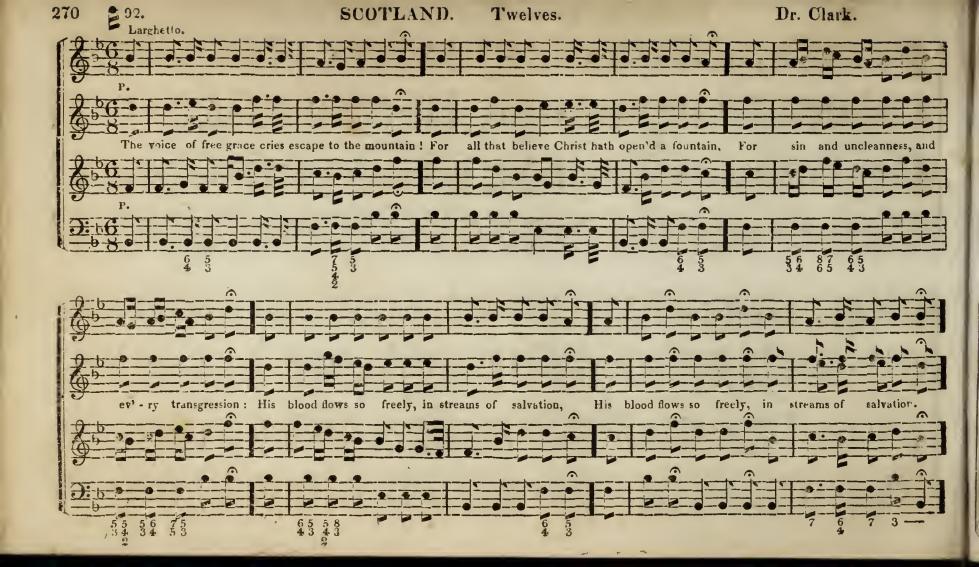




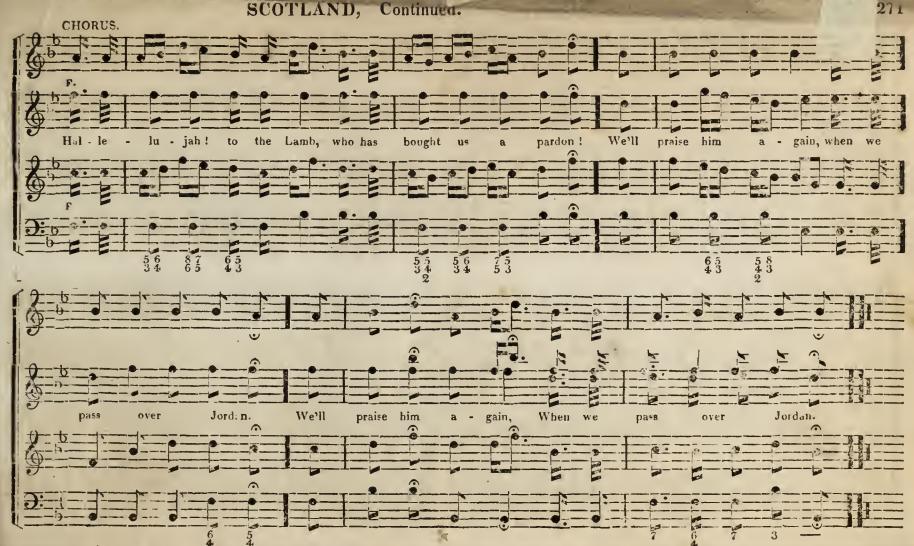




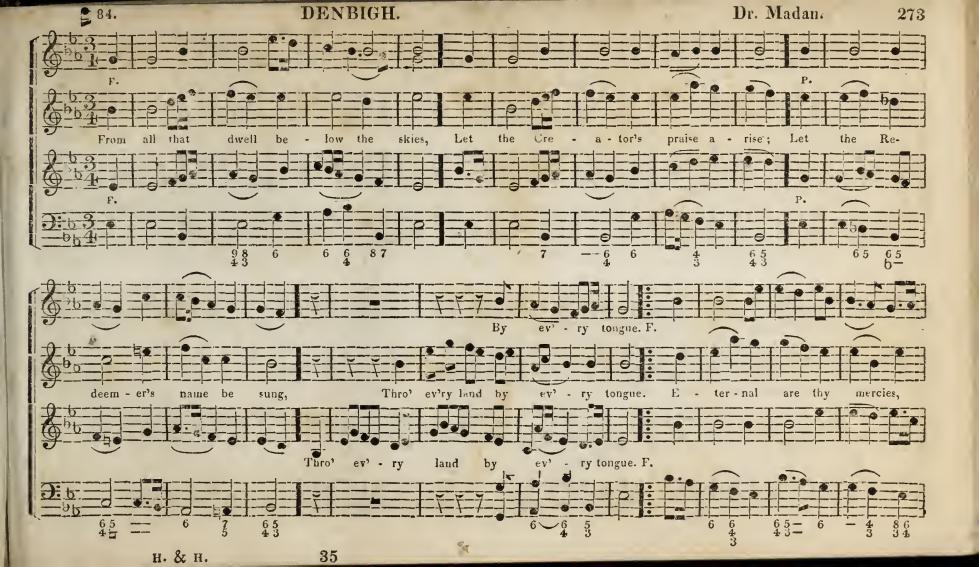




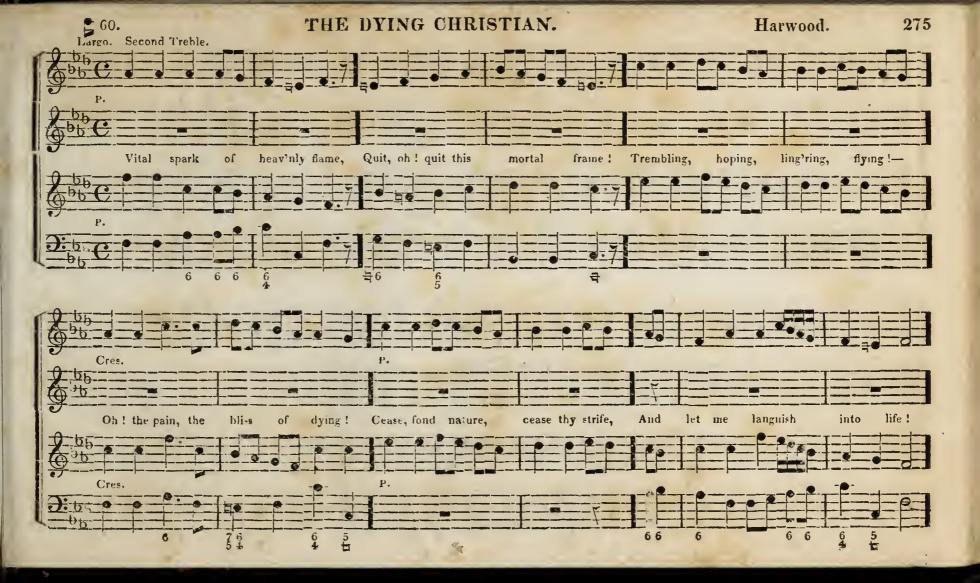


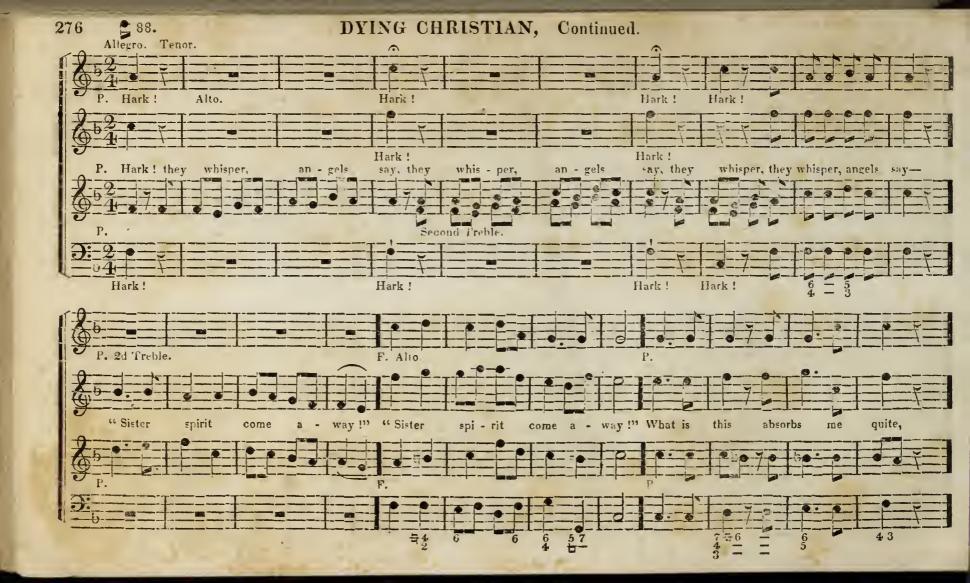




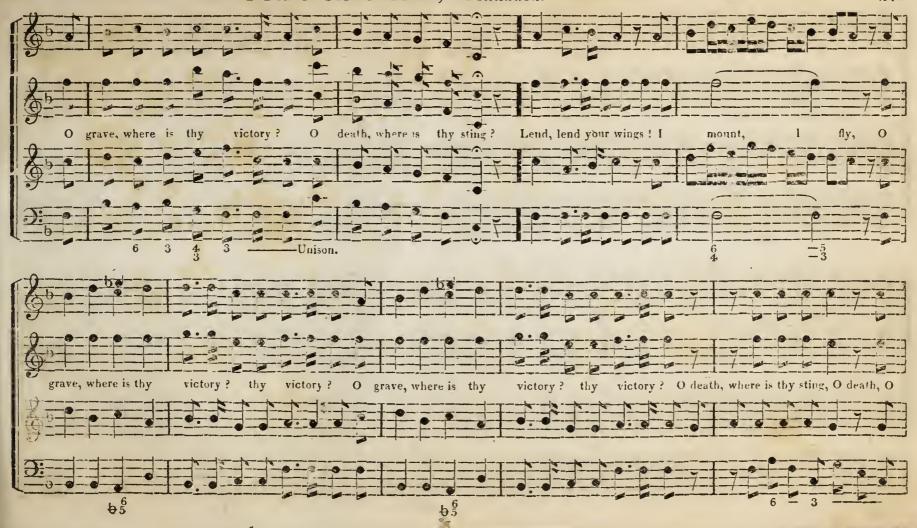












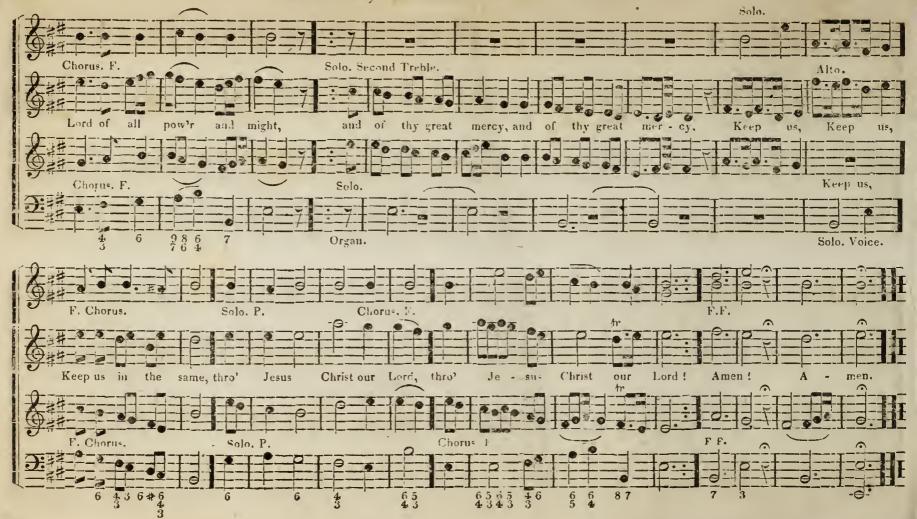


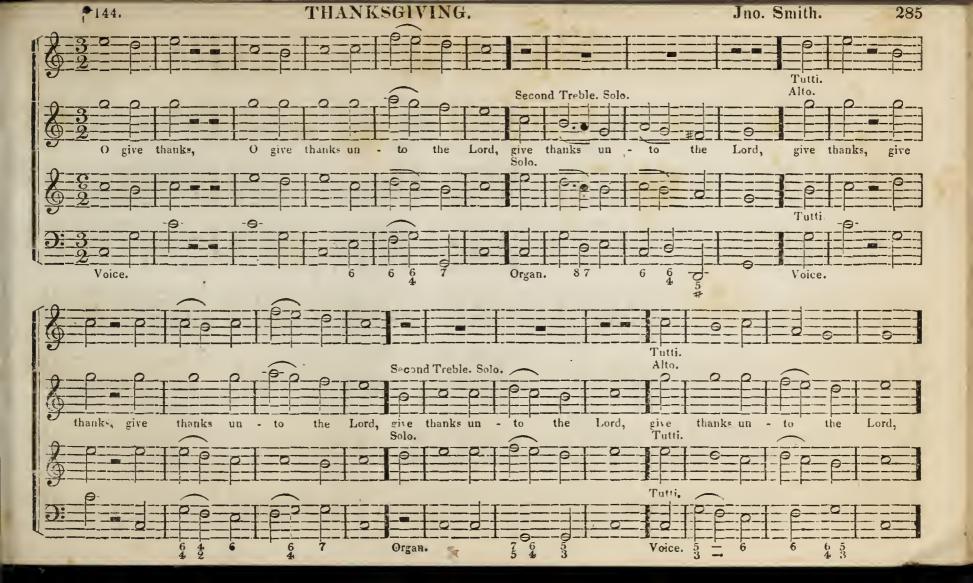




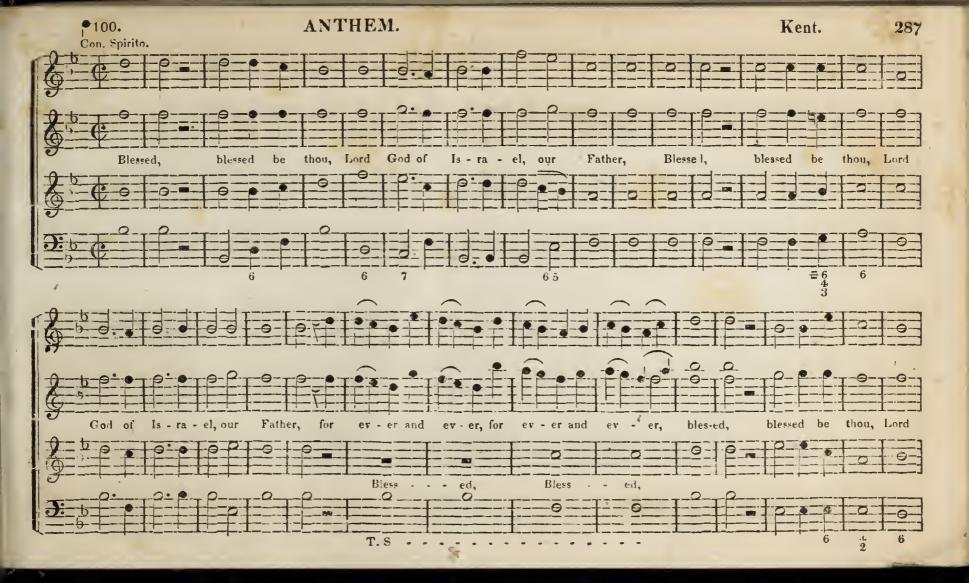
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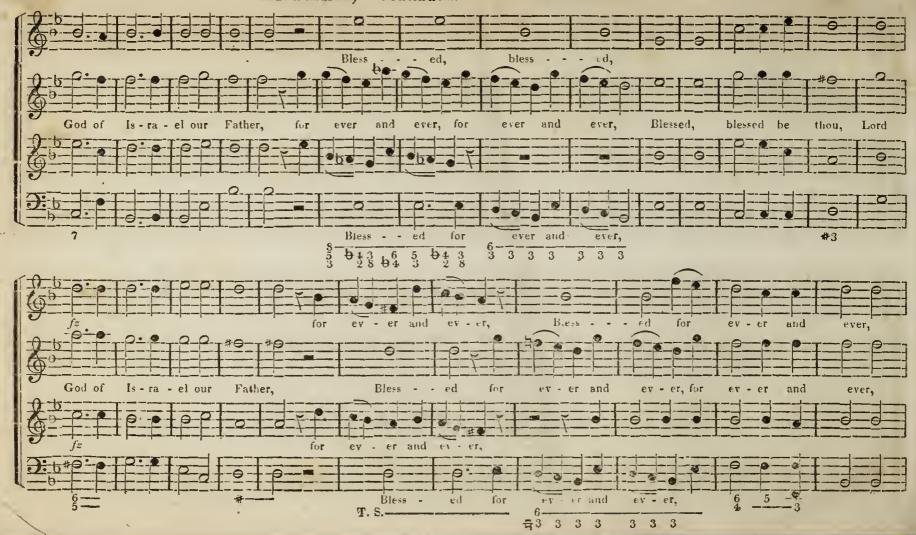
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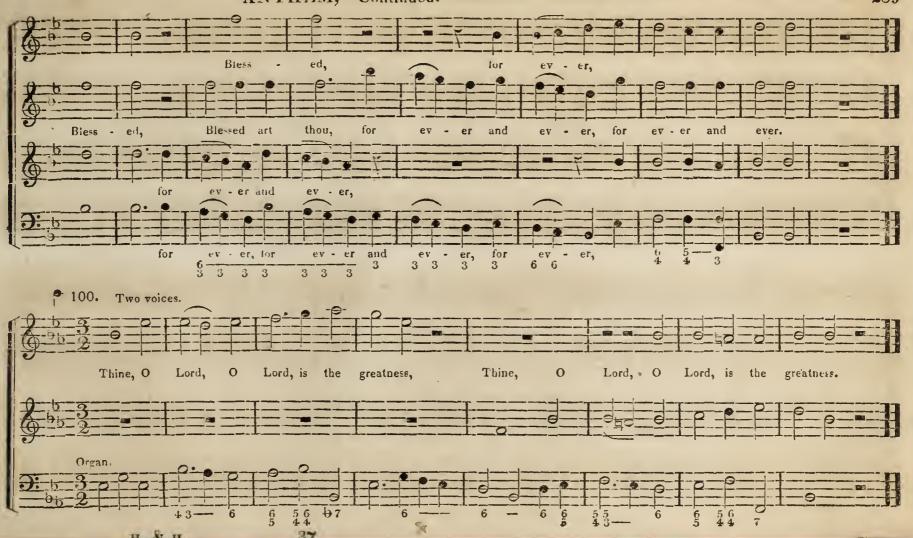




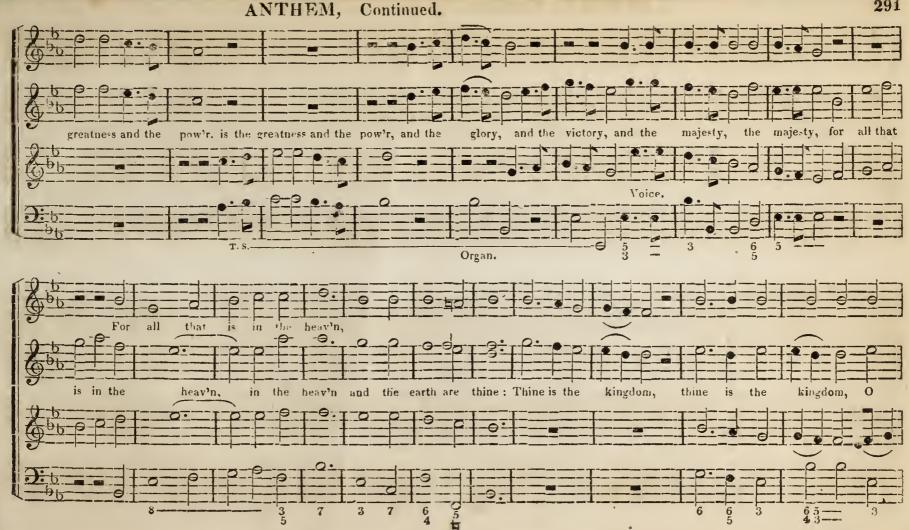
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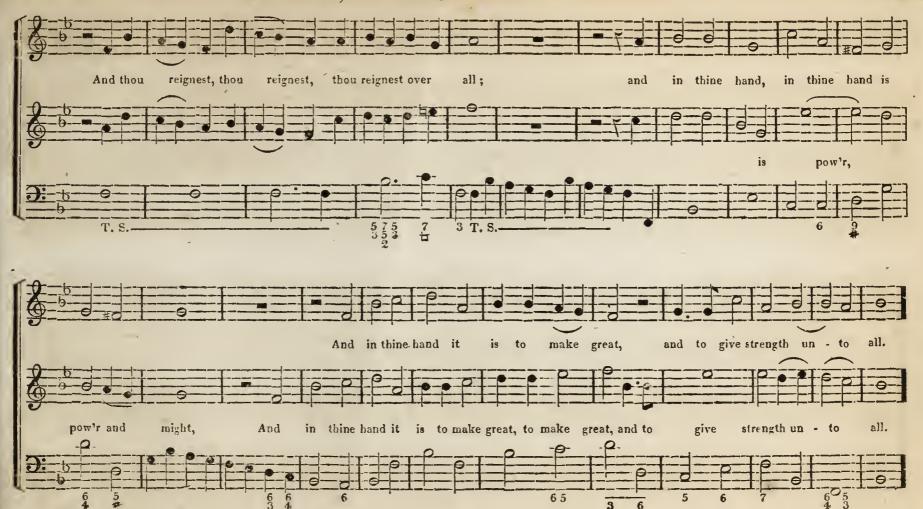


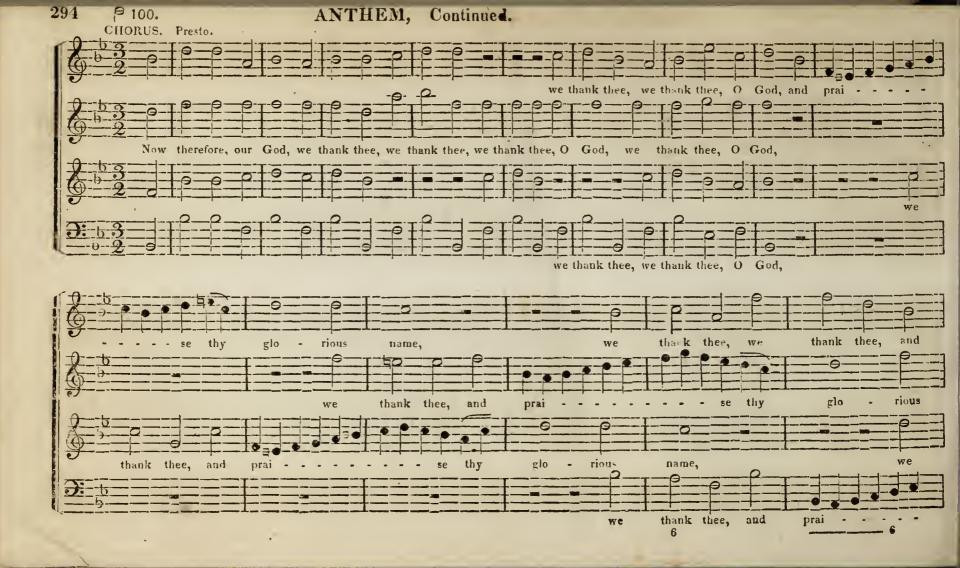


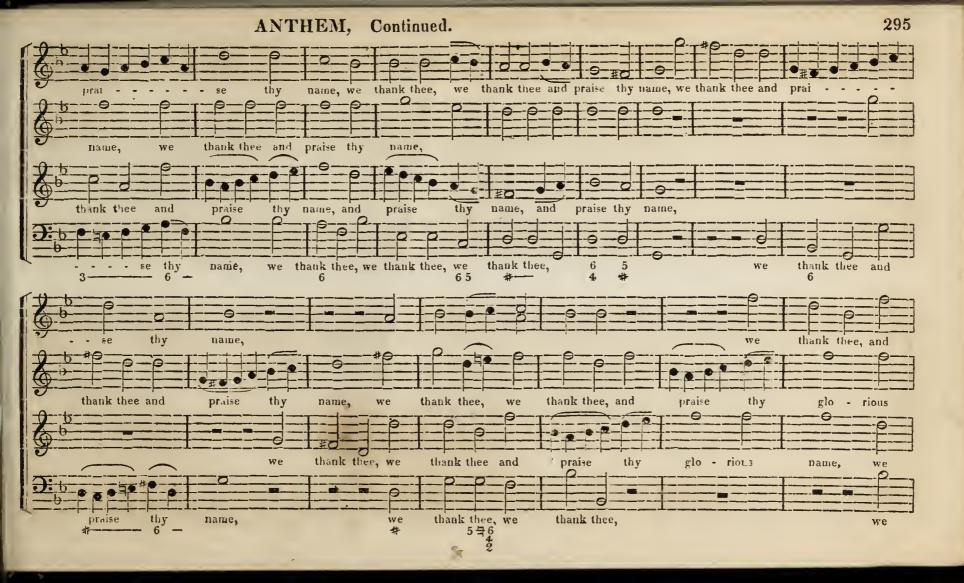


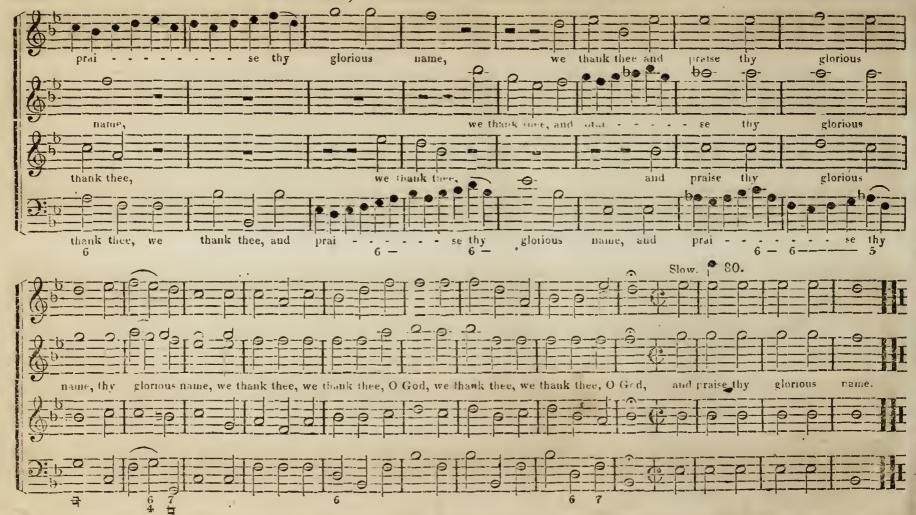






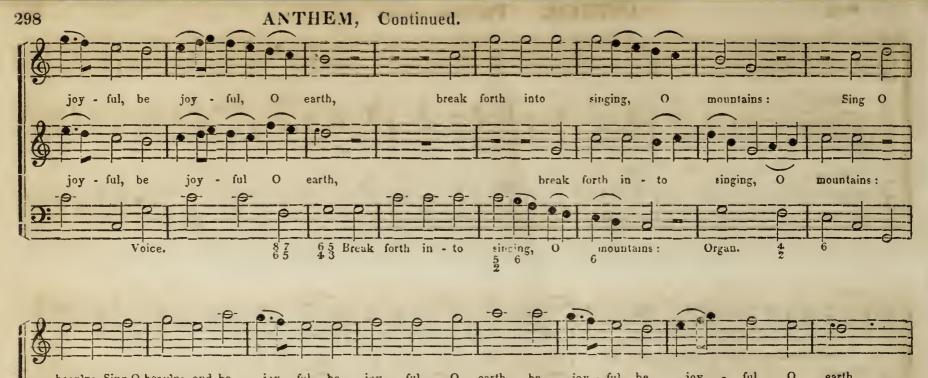






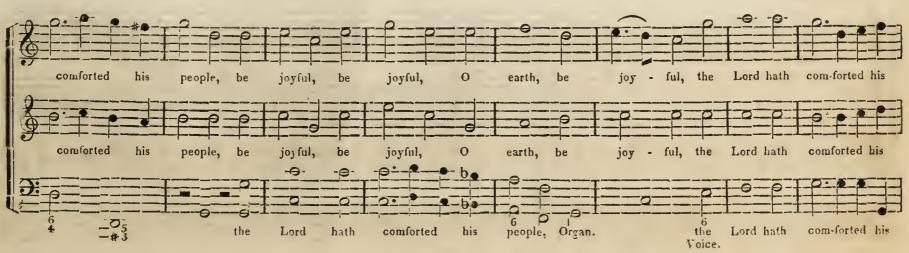












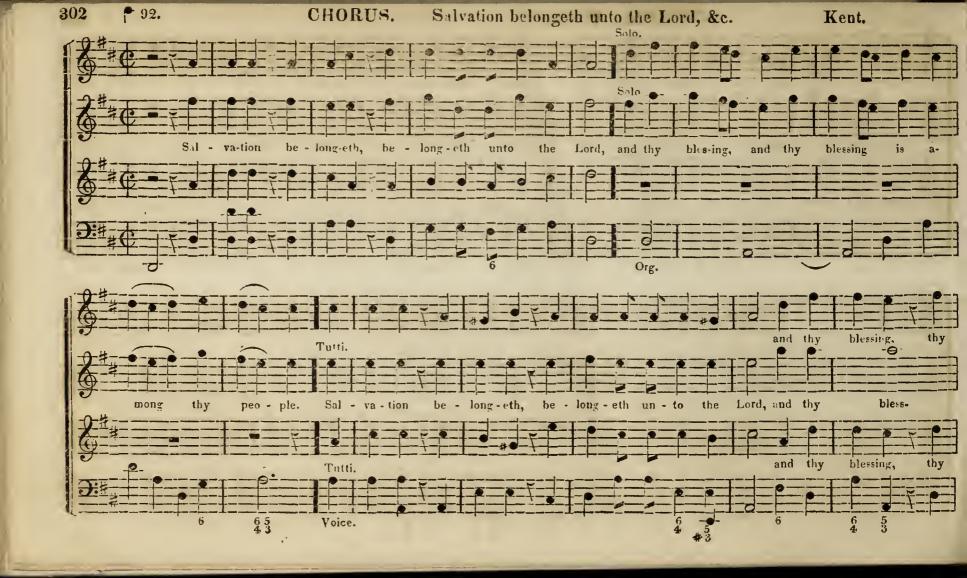
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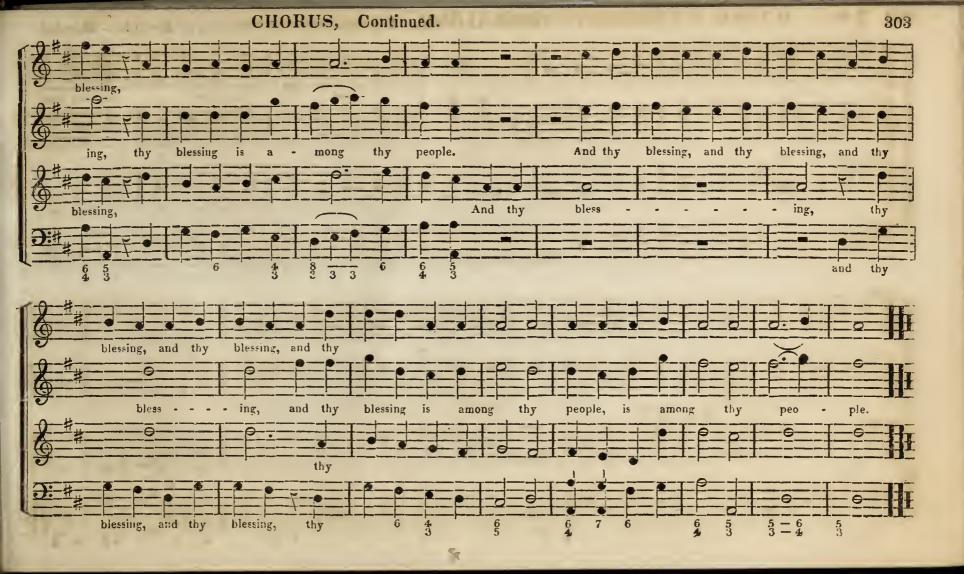
joyful O earth,

Sing O heav'ns, and be

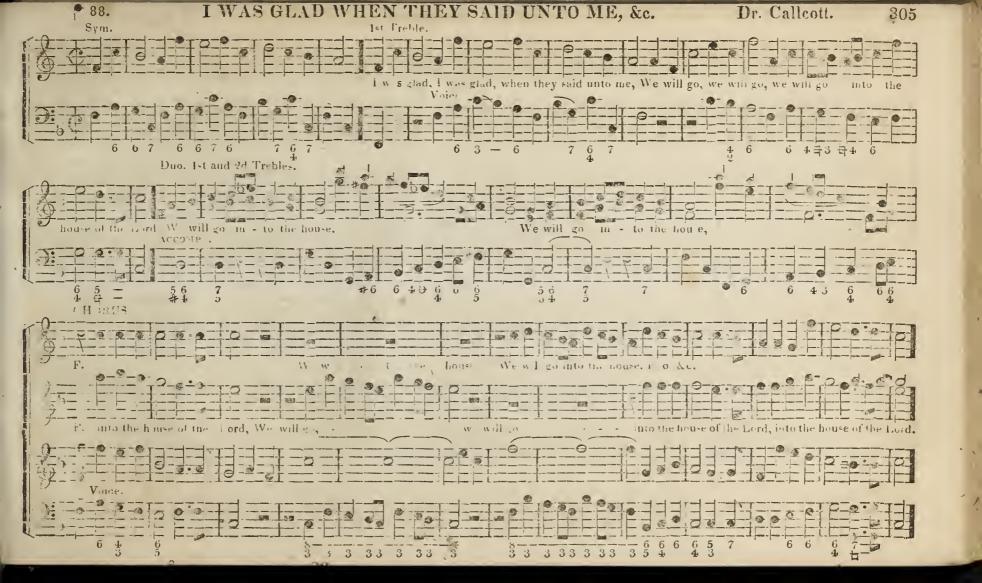
joytul,

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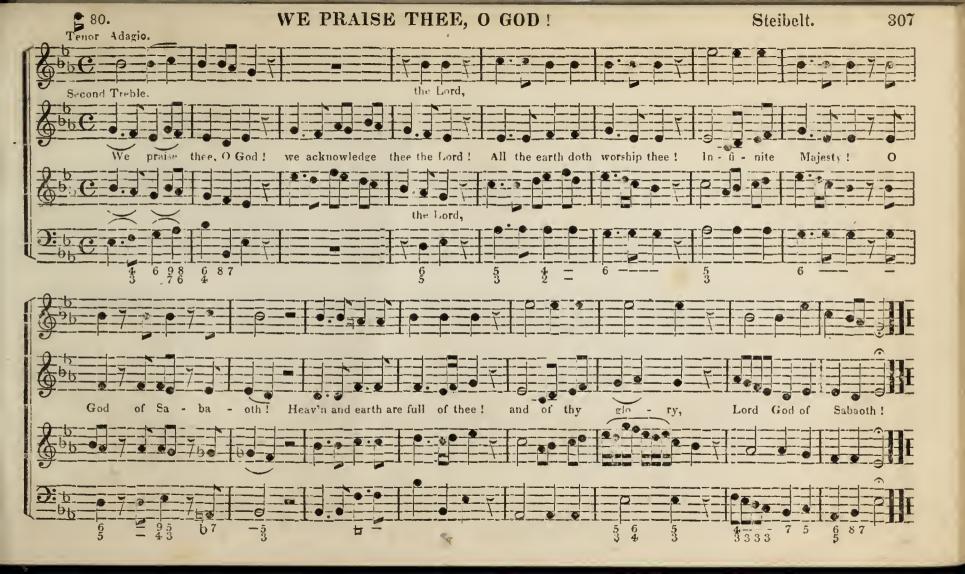


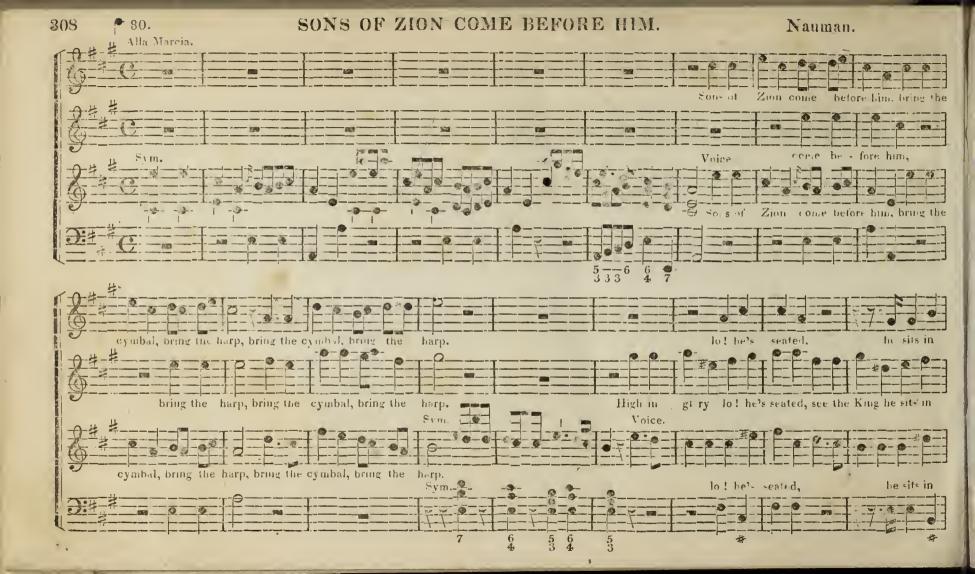




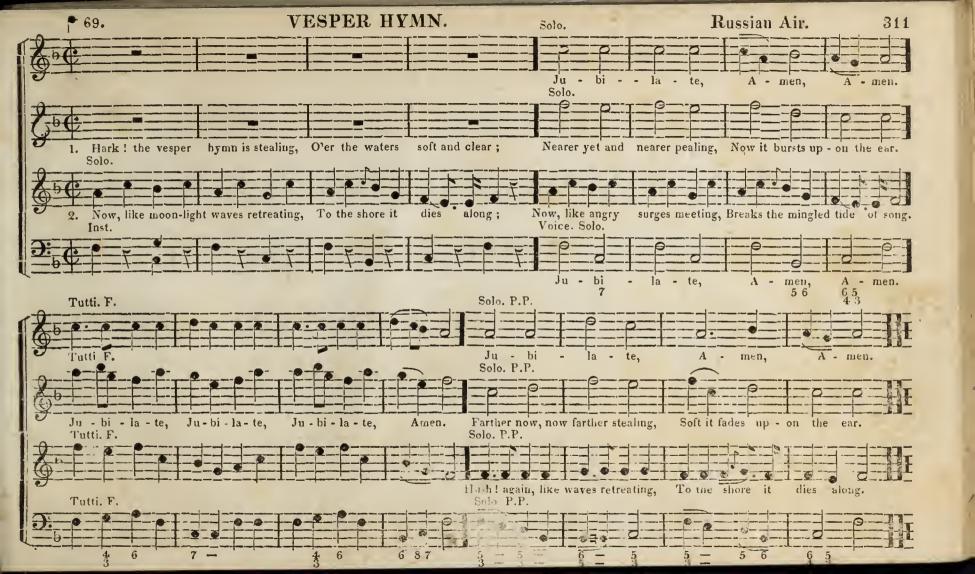


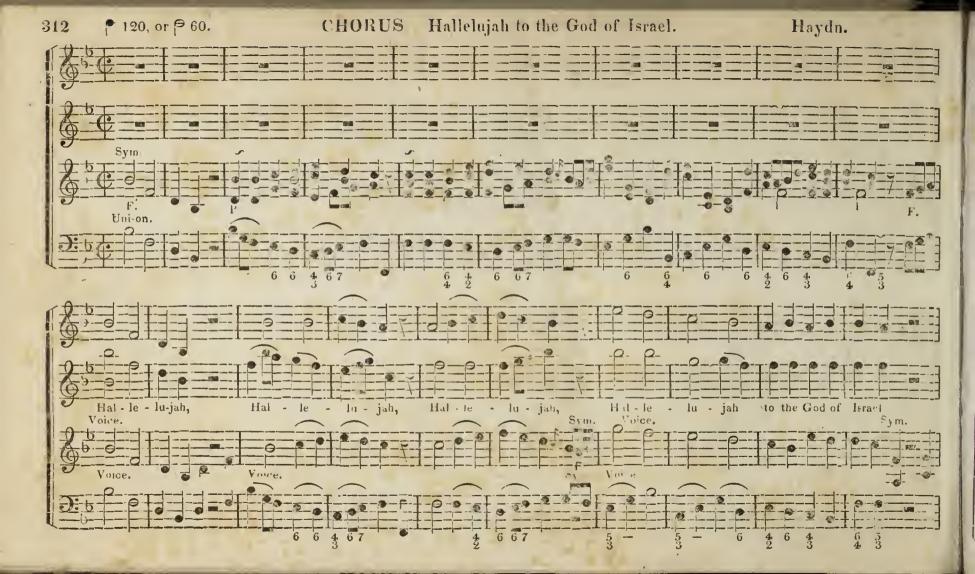


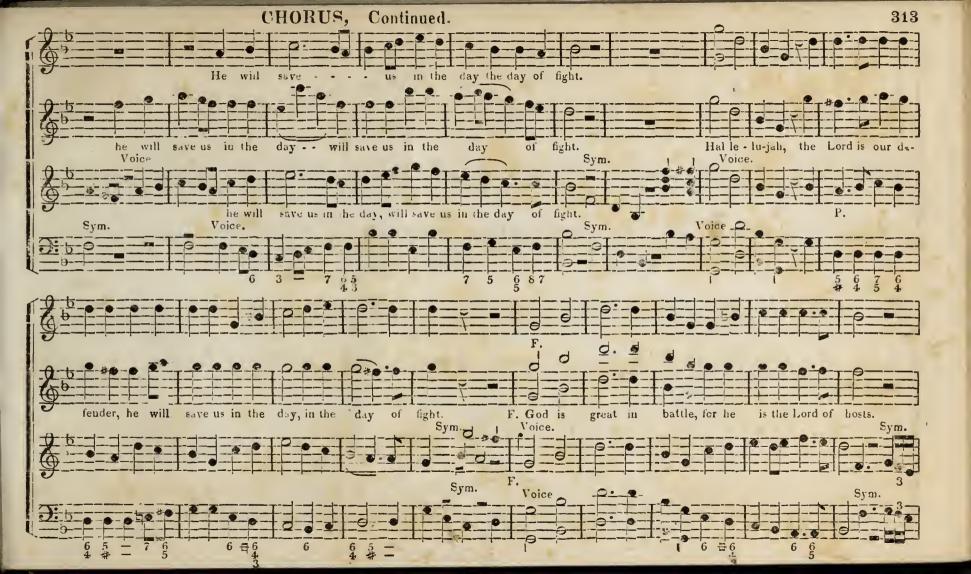






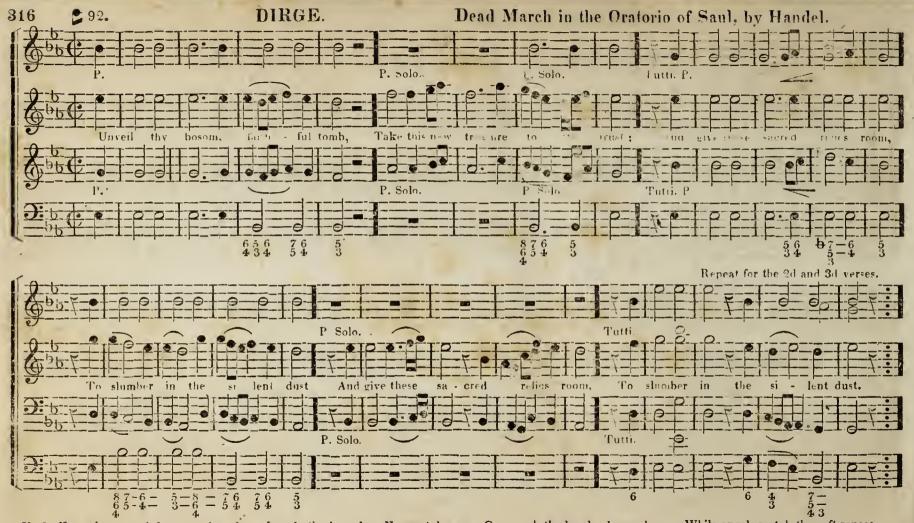








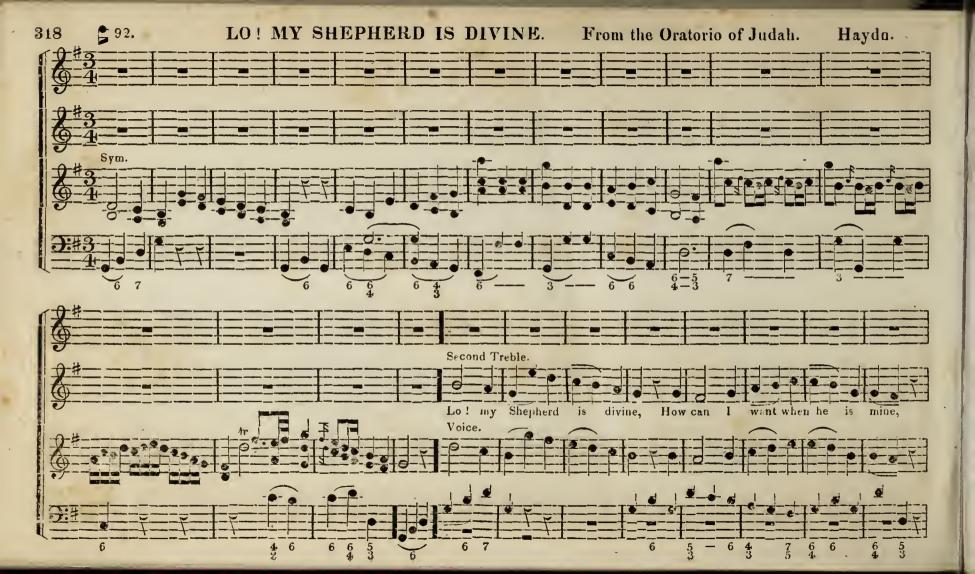




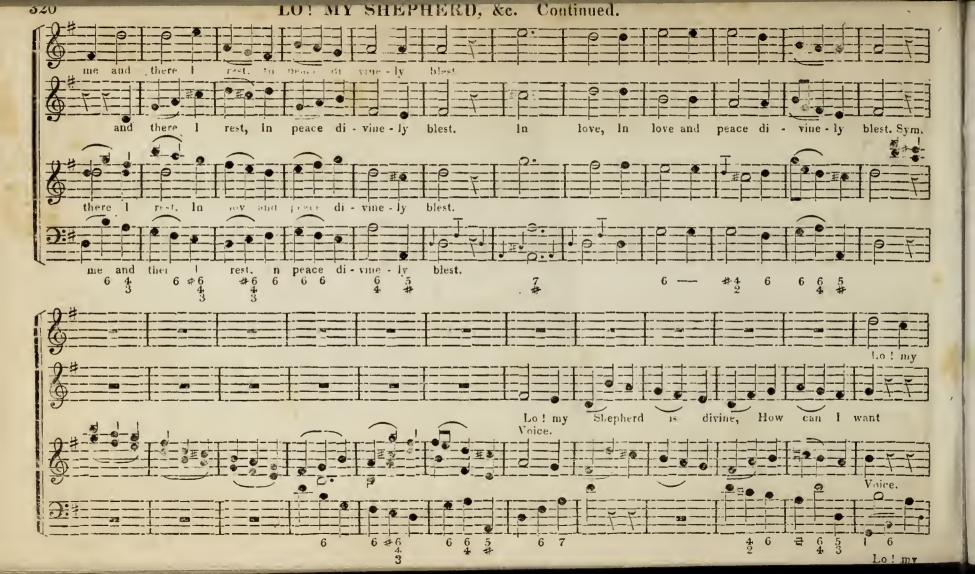
V. 2. Nor pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear Invade thy bounds. No mortal woes Can reach the lovely sleeper here, While angels watch the soft repose.

3. So Jesus slept;—God's dying Son Pass'd thro' the grave, and bless'd the bed; Rest here, dear saint, till from his throne The morning break, and pierce the shade.









He

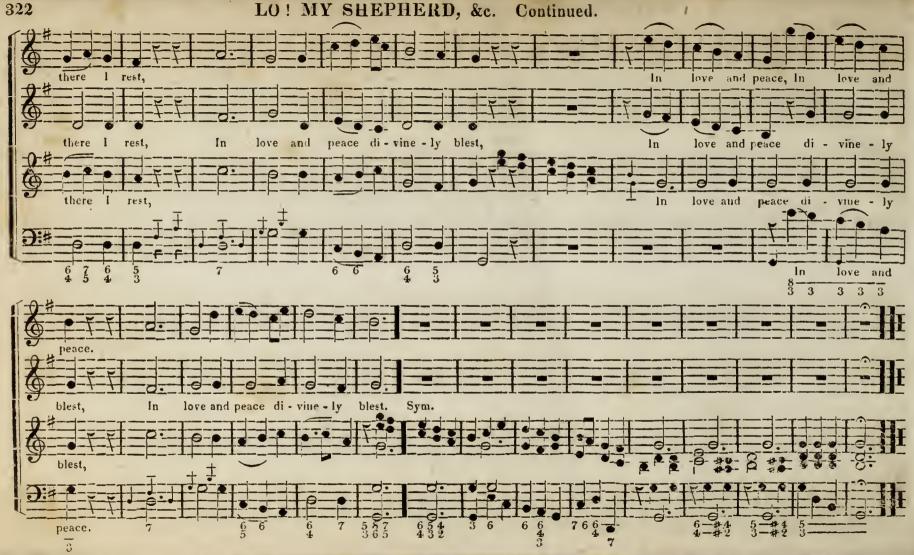
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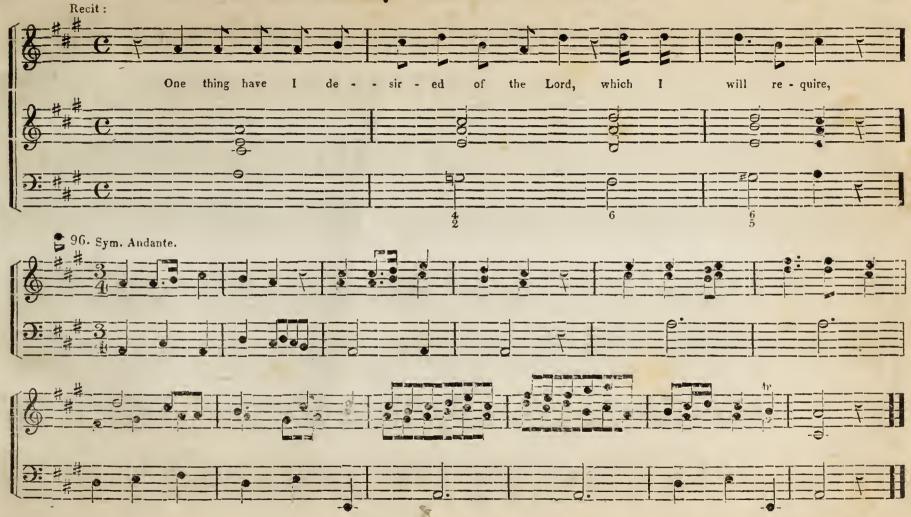
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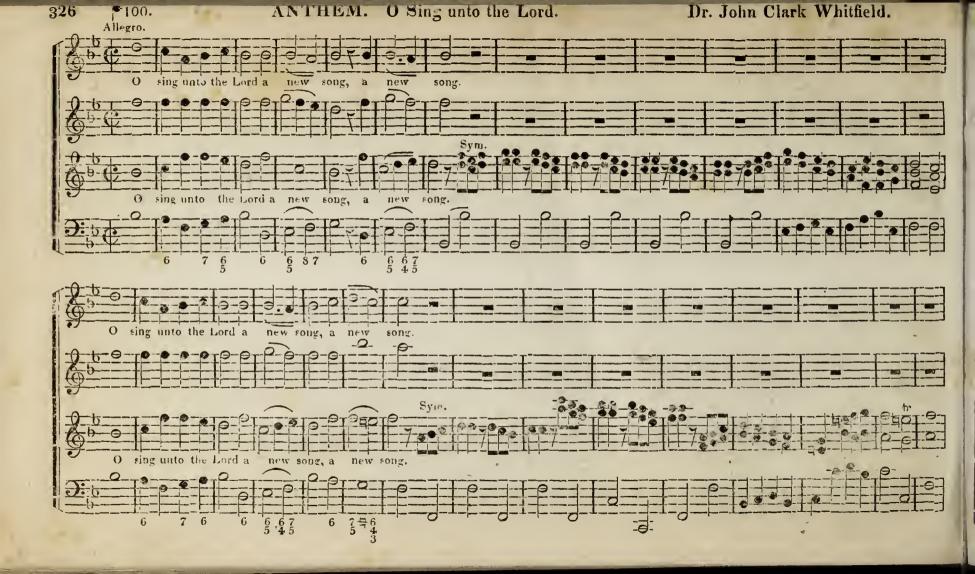
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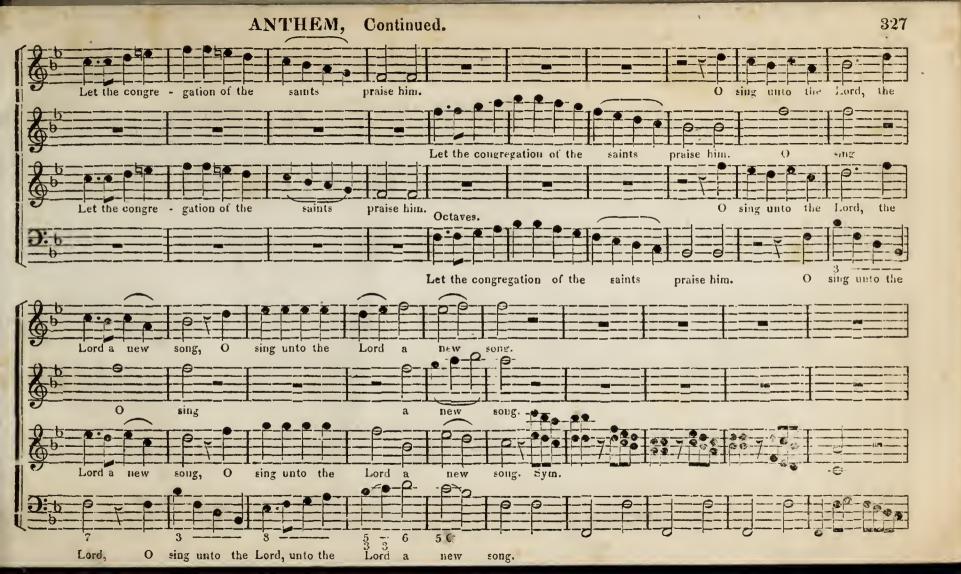




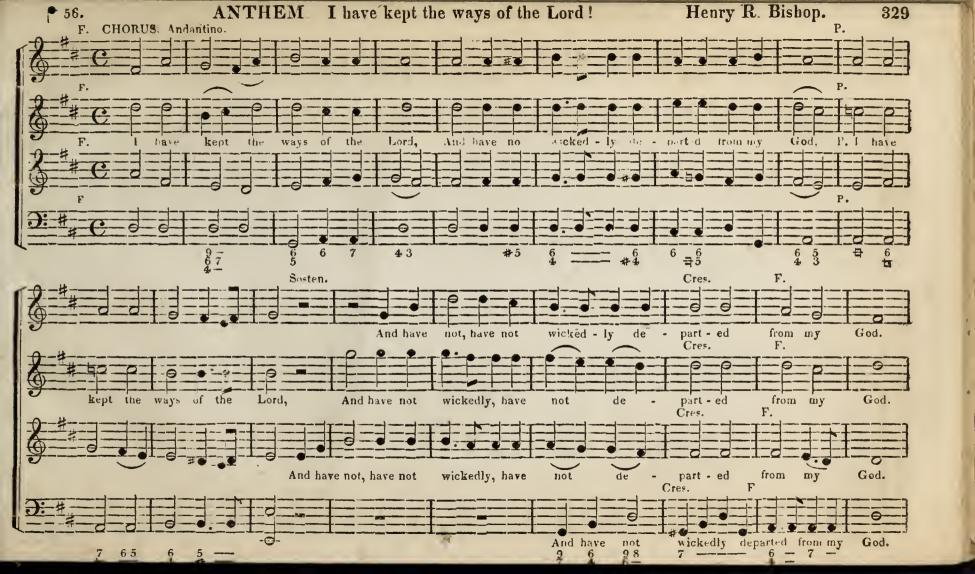


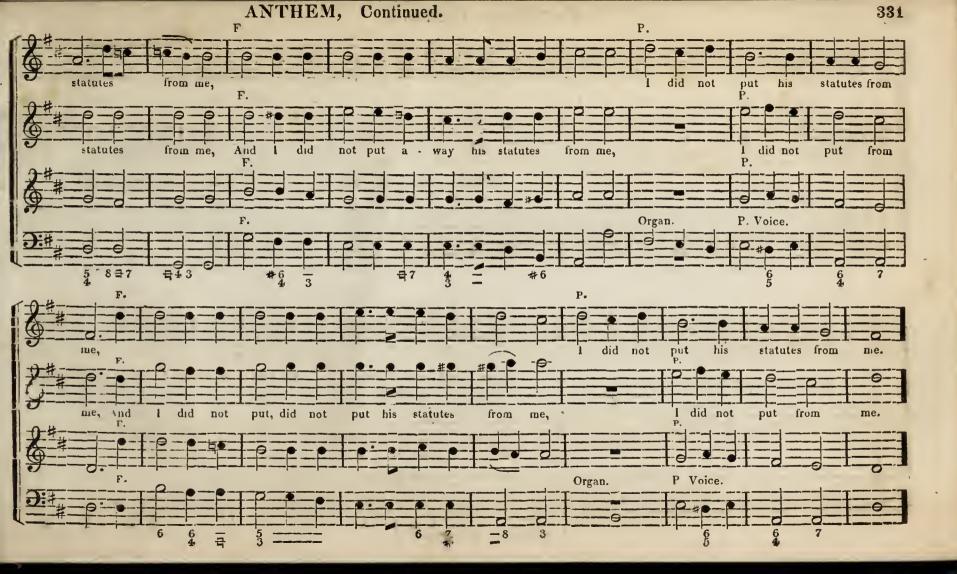


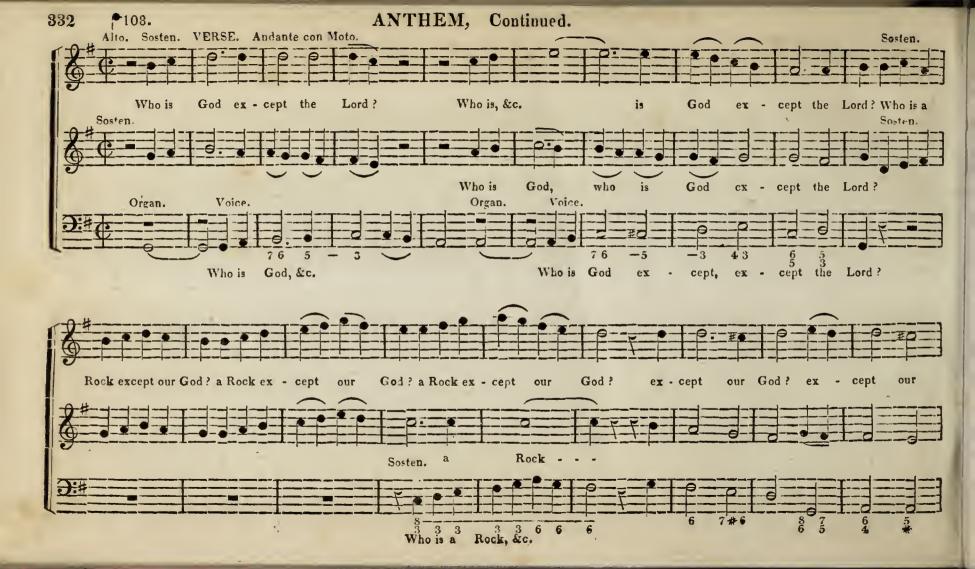


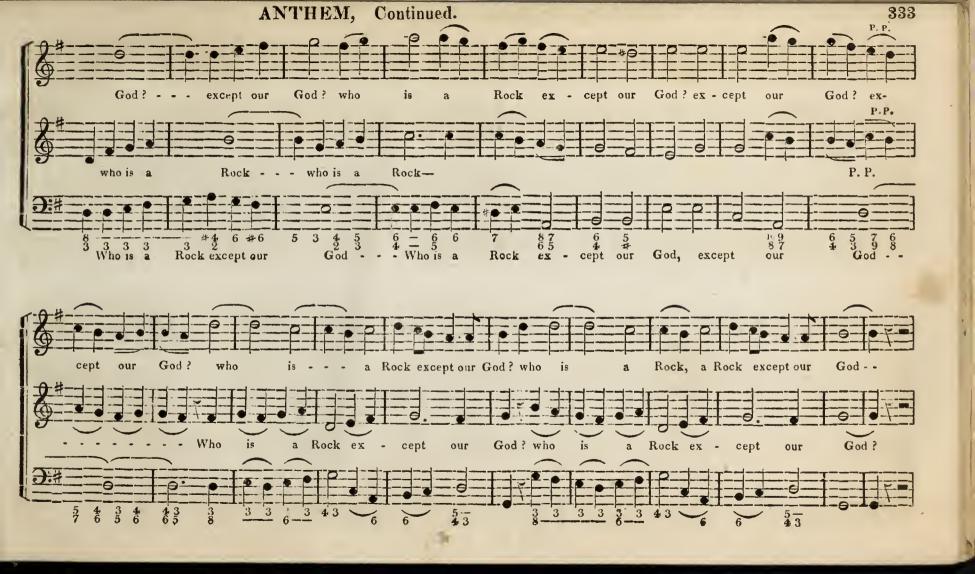


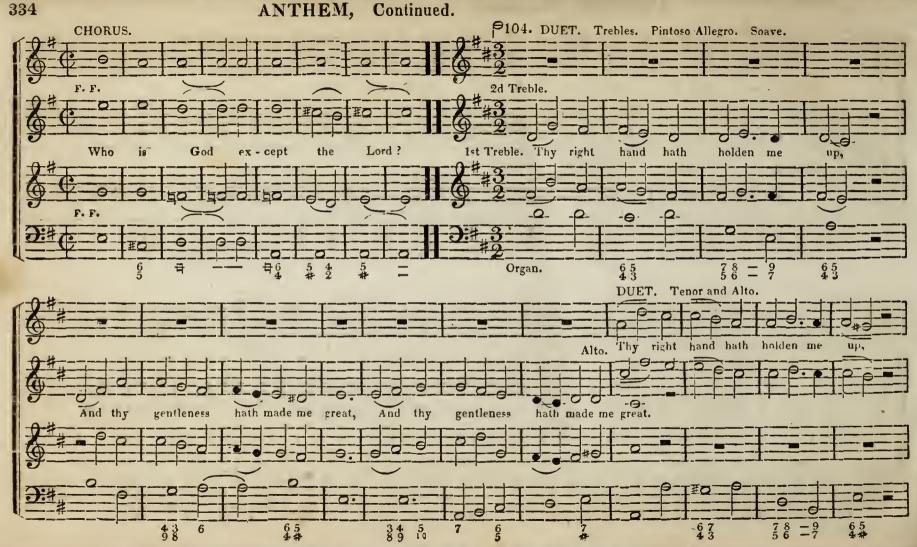


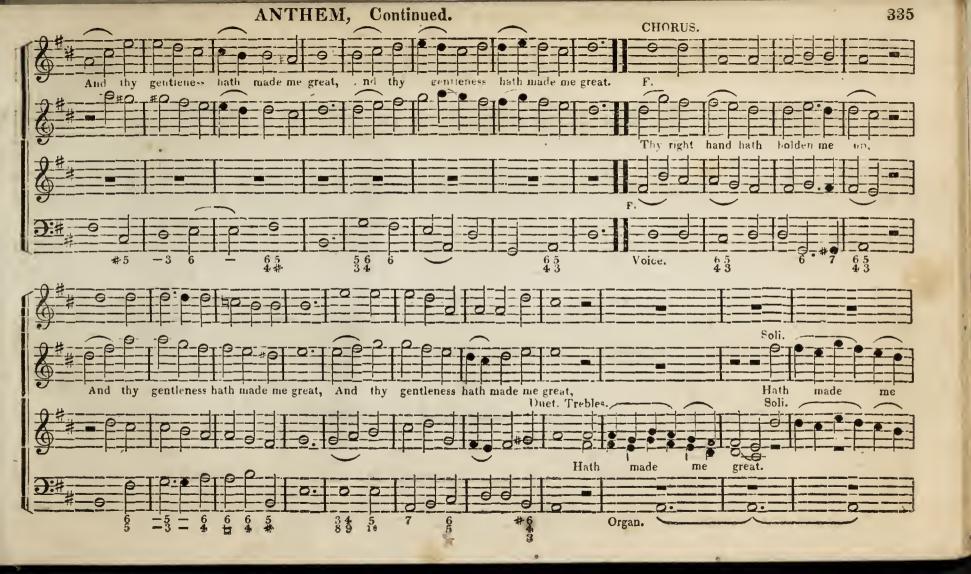


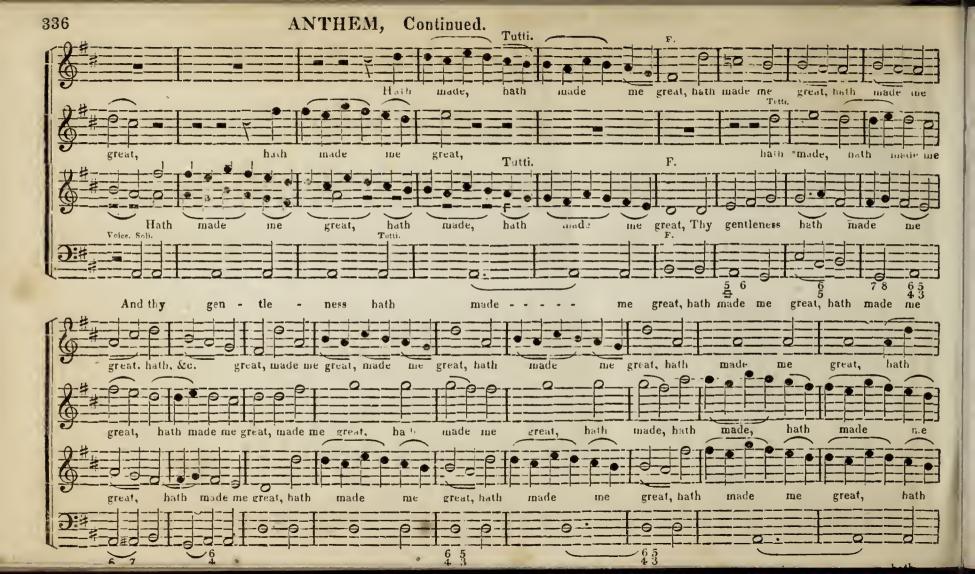


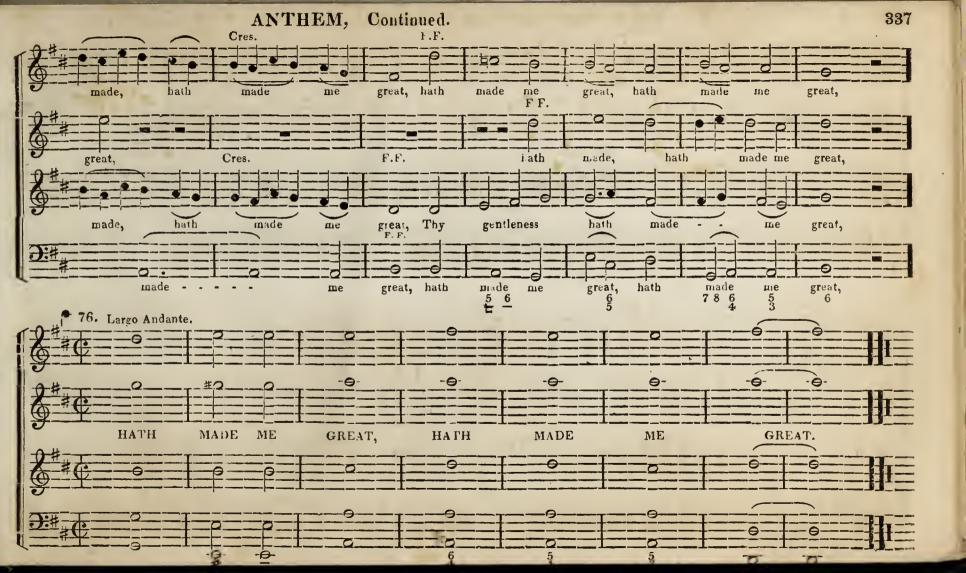


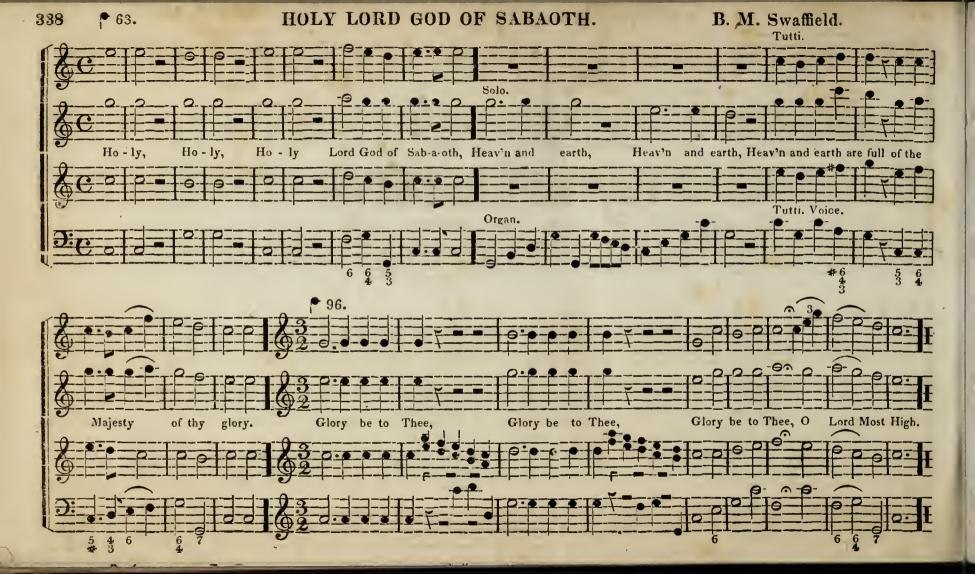


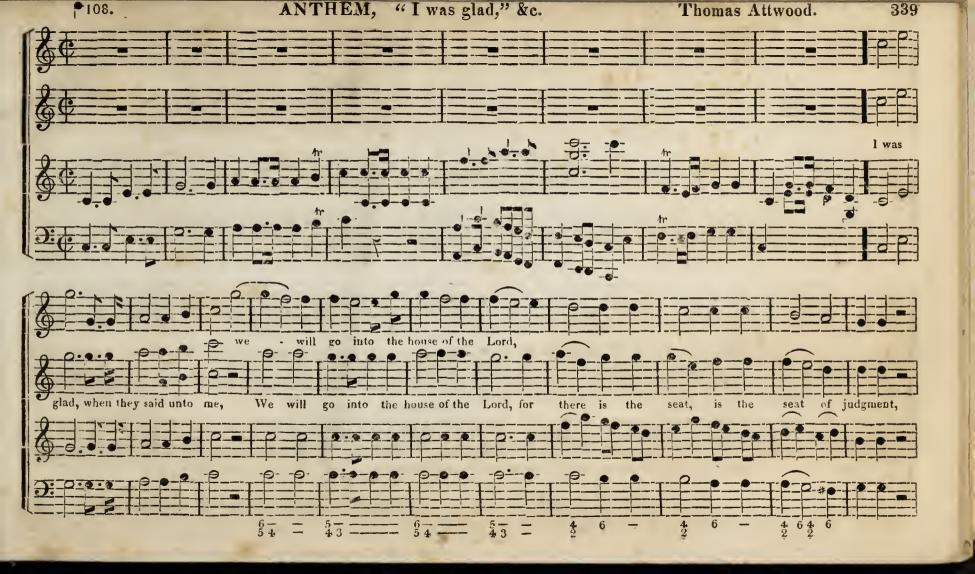




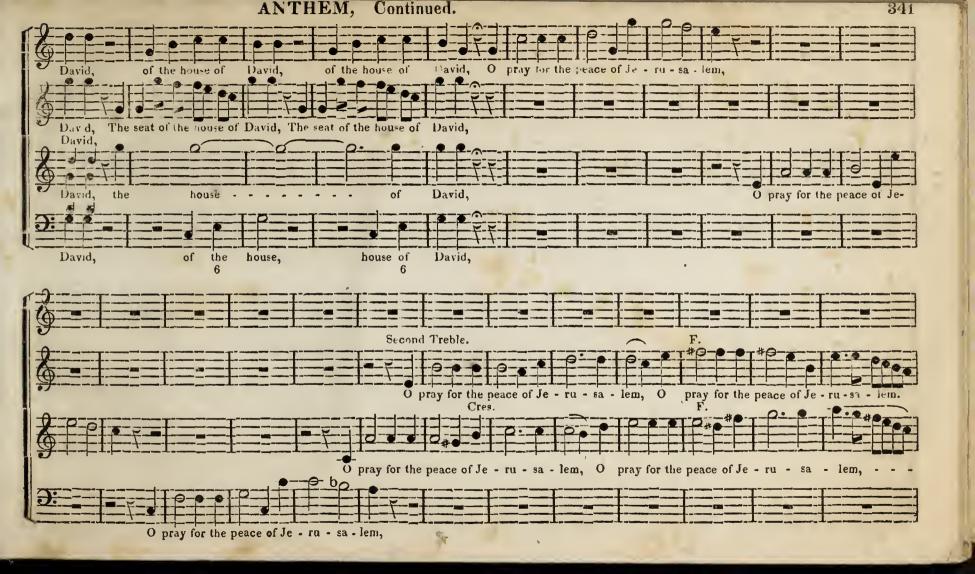




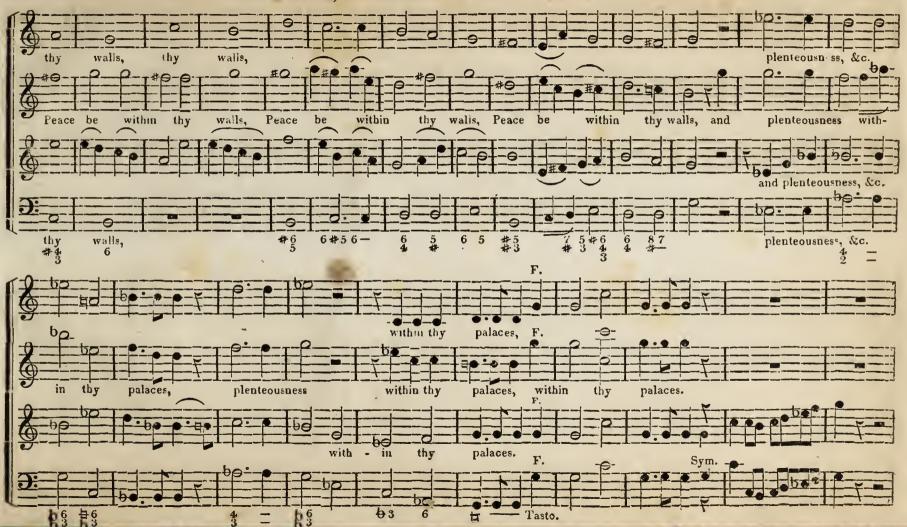




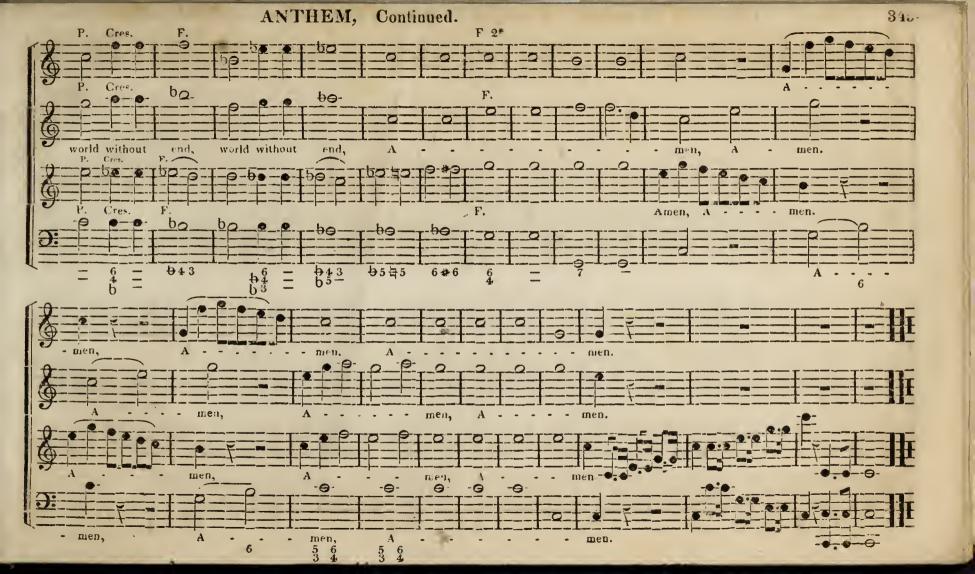


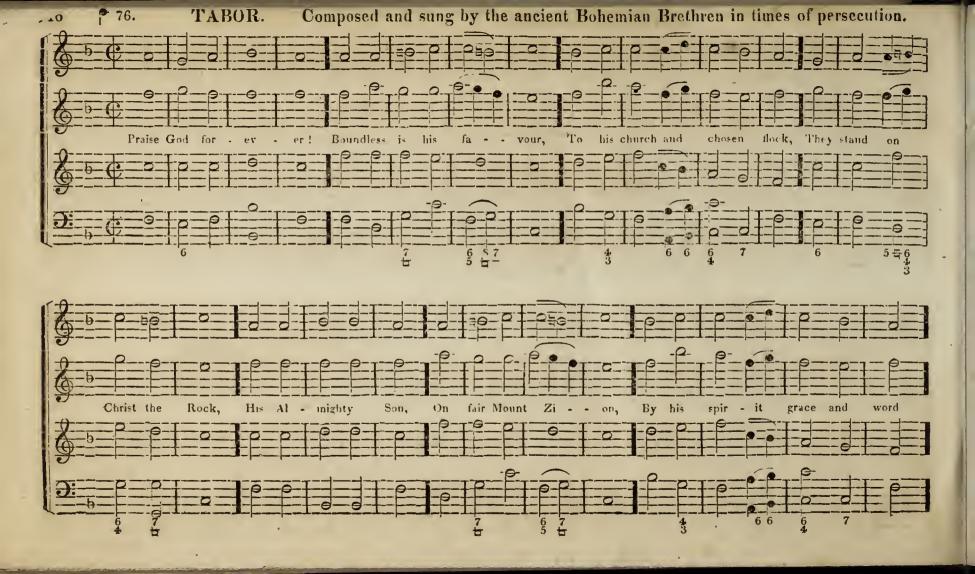


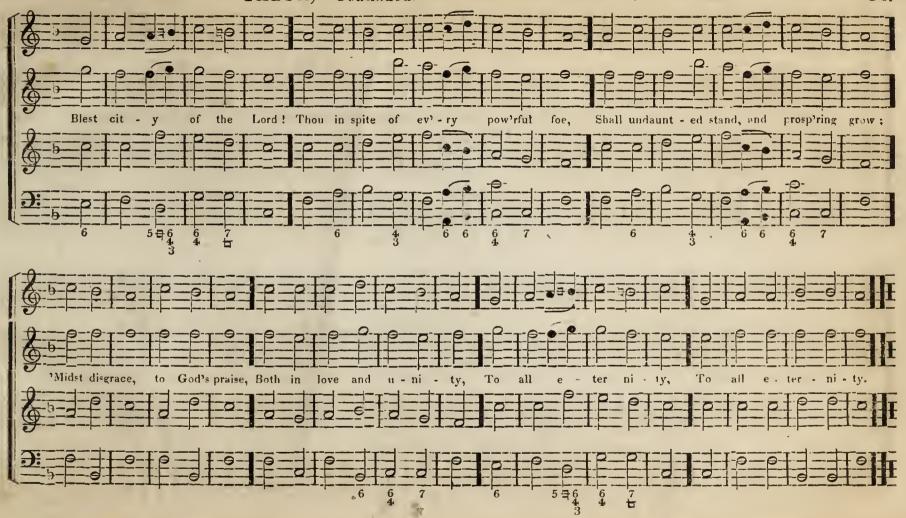








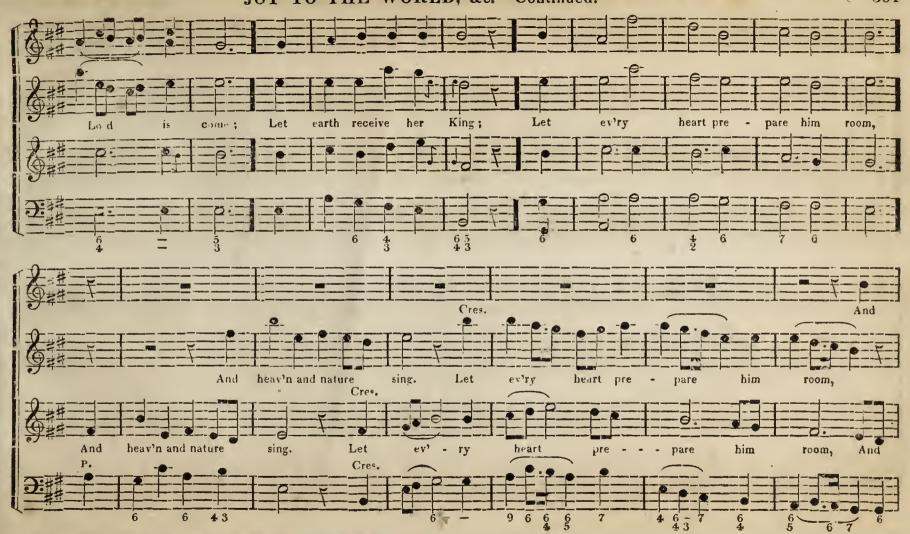




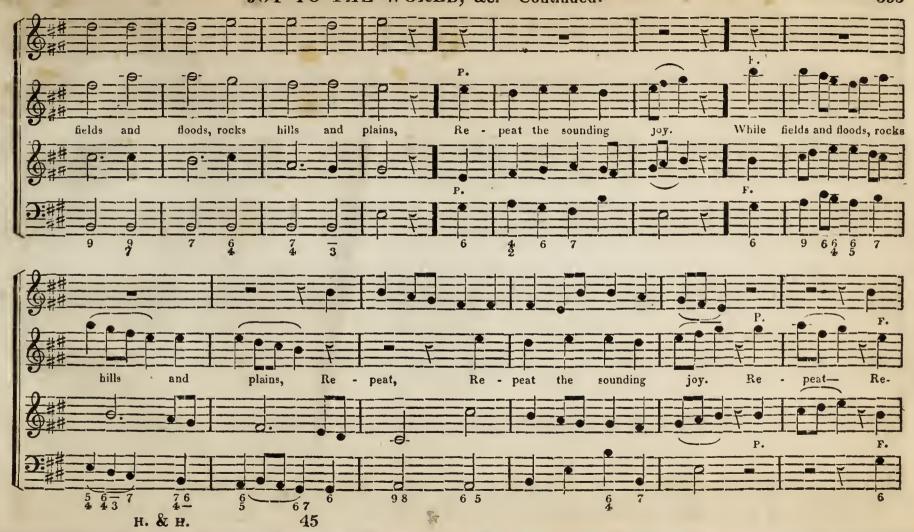


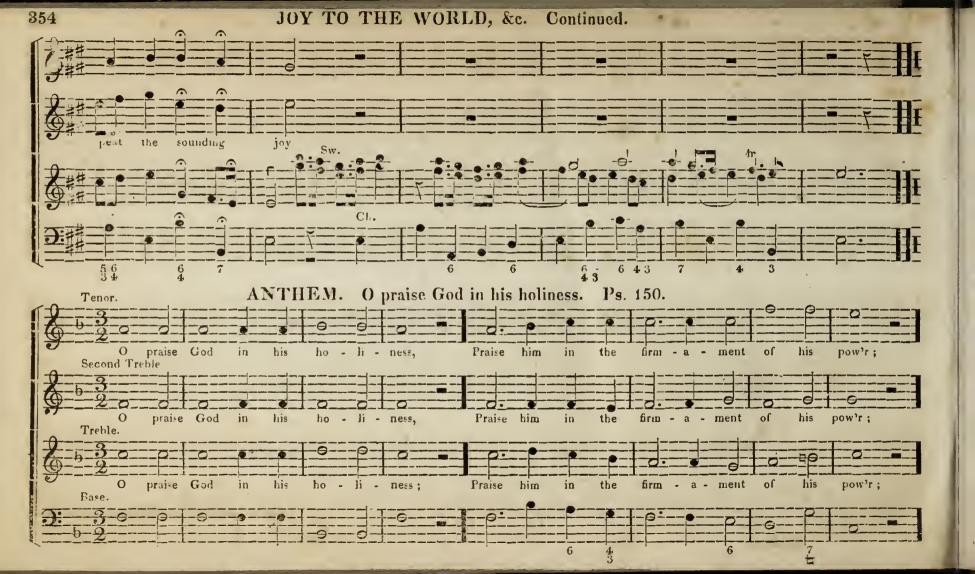


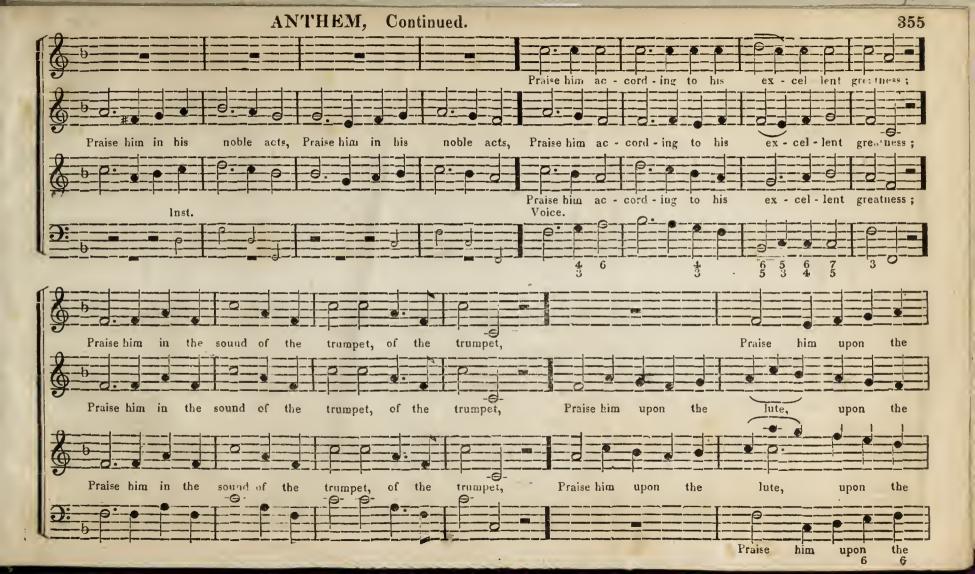


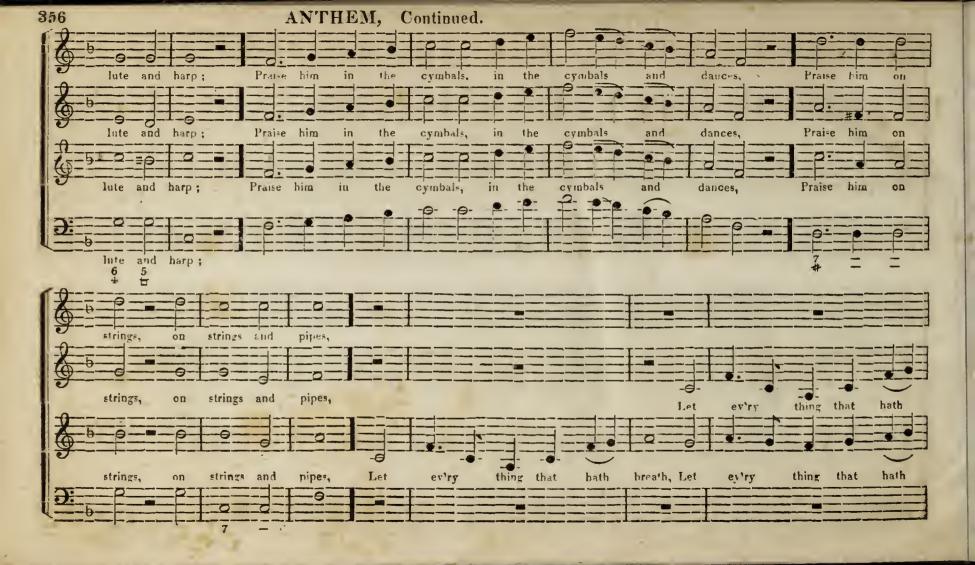














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Westford

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Winchelsea

Trenton

Truro

Wells

low the skies, &c. 266

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O praise the Lord with

one consent

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42 Limehouse

Munich

Weimar

93 Abington

245

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Westbury

Evening Hymn

C. M. Major.

Middlebury

262

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83

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83

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87

242

123

33 | Vienna

Luton

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Nazareth

62 New Market

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245 Natick

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-105 Wales

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St. Alban's

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260 | Portsmouth

259 St. Olaves

238 St. Paul's

41 St. Peter's

Proctor

Portugal

Rothwell

St. Alban's

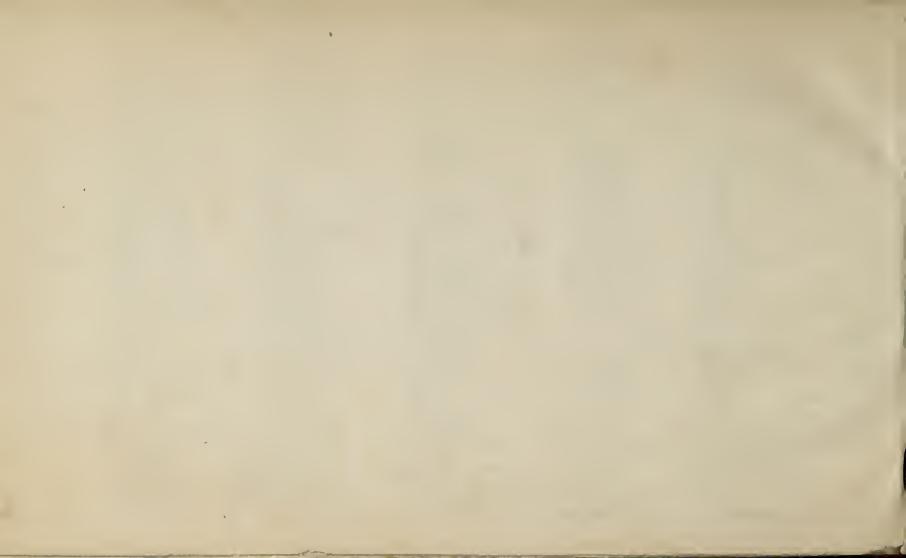
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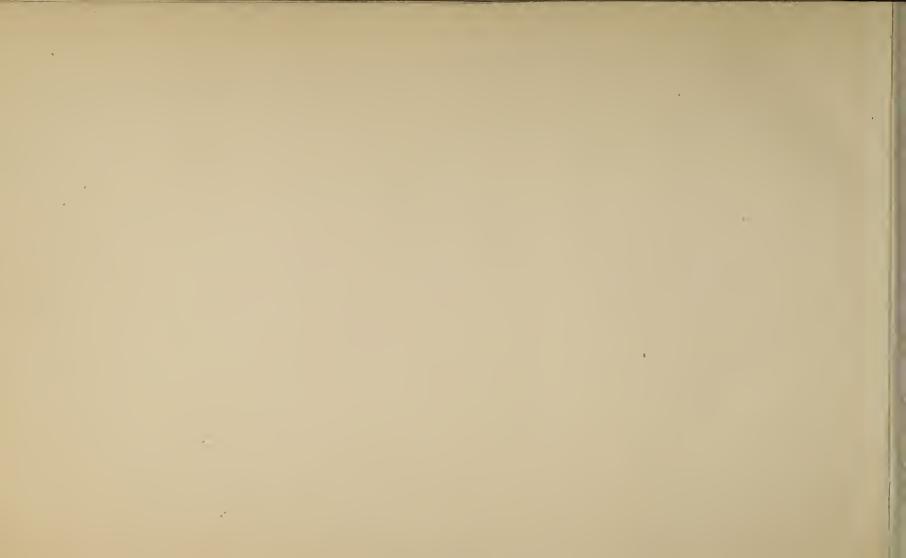
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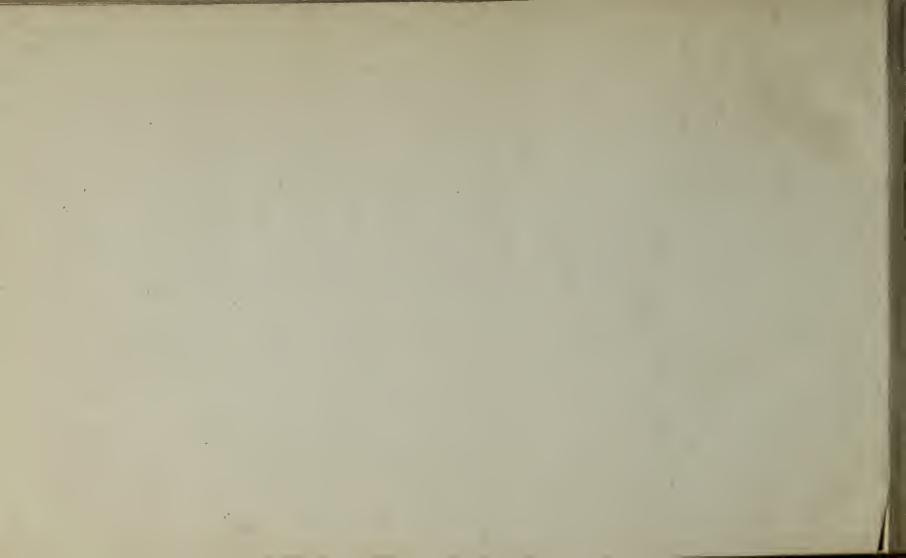
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